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YEAR BOOK

OF

The Holland Society

OF

New York

•

1916

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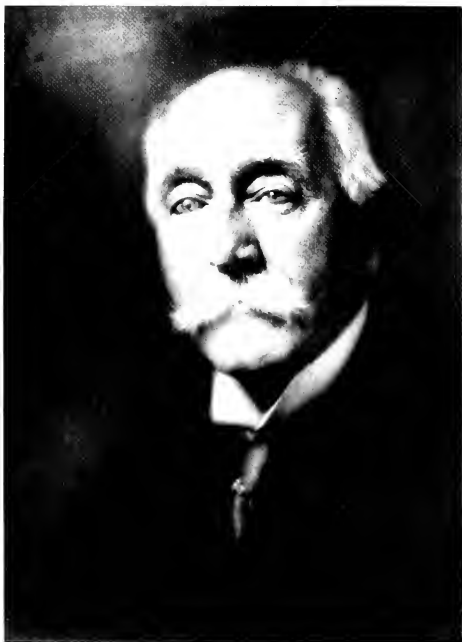
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Gerard Beckman

PRESIDENT 1915

OF

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



URING his term of office as President, William Leverich Brower offered to the Society for publication a manuscript volume of the Domine Henricus Selyns, Minister of the Reformed Dutch Church at Nieuw Amsterdam, and on December 10, 1914, the Trustees passed the fol-

lowing resolution:

"WHEREAS, Our President, William L. Brower, has generously offered to let the Society have his copy of the original book or diary of Domine Selyns, one of the first clergymen of New Netherland, for publication,

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees be tendered to our President for his generous offer of such high historical importance and that a special committee of three be appointed by the chair to take steps for the publication of such diary both in the original Dutch and in the translation, as may seem best to the committee, at the expense of the Society."

A committee of three was thereupon appointed by the President, consisting of Tunis G. Bergen, the Recording Secretary and the Corresponding Secretary. At the expiration of Mr. Brower's term of office as President, he was appointed by President Gerard Beekman on the committee.

The manuscript came to the committee complete. It was carefully prepared under Mr. Brower's direction. The Dutch has been compared with the original and is accurately reproduced.

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By Domine
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1686-7.

- I. List of Church Members in 1686, arranged according to the streets of the City.
- II. List of the Number of their Minor Children, arranged as above.
- III. Marriage Entries, New York, from June 14, 1686, to April 23, 1687.
- IV. Historical Notes on the City of New York, from 1609 to 1792.

By Garret
Abeel in
1791-2.

Previous Edition and Copies of Section I.

Present Edition of Sections I, II and III.

Present Edition of Section IV.

The Name-System of the Dutch in the Seventeenth Century and its Subsequent Development.

TEXT:

Exact Copy from the Original Manuscript of Section I (with addition of a List of Abbreviations, Explanatory Foot-notes, Numbering of Members and Names, Appendices and Index).

Of Section II (with Translation).

Of Section III (with Translation).

And of Section IV (with addition of a detailed Table of Contents and Explanatory Foot-notes).

Appendices to Section I.

Map of the City of 1695, with Pastoral Routes of Domine Selyns in 1686.

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Index to Section I.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE MANUSCRIPT VOLUME

The Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, in his *Historical Discourse*, 1856, page 24, says:

"I have in my possession a small manuscript volume of Domine Selyns, dated 1686, in which there is a register of the members of the church, arranged according to the streets. These streets are found below Wall Street and east of Broadway, while the remaining families are placed 'along shore,' on the East River, above the Fresh Water or Collect, and also on Governor Stuyvesant's *bouwerie* or farm. This manuscript volume was doubtless prepared by Selyns to direct him in his family visitation."

In the Appendix to his *Discourse*, on page 66, Dr. DeWitt further says in reference to this list of members:

"Were we to copy this list it might interest many who delight to search into the 'olden time' and trace the names of their ancestry or of honored and well-known families, and the locality of their residence at that time. To others, however, it would prove dry and uninteresting, and space cannot be afforded for it. It may be gratifying to mark the arrangement of the streets in which the families were resident at that early period. We give the Dutch names of the streets found in the list and their translation into English, and their present locality. The whole number of members on the list is five hundred and sixty [563], distributed as follows:"

	Number of Members.
"De Breede Weg (Broadway).	56
Beurs straat (Exchange Street), at present Whitehall Street.	13
Paerl straat (Pearl Street), now Pearl Street, between State and Whitehall Sts.	34
Langs de Strand (along shore), now the north side of Pearl Street and Hanover Square, between Whitehall and Wall Sts.	67
	Lang

	Number of Members.
Lang de Wall (Wall Street).	22
Nieuw straat (the present New Street).	18
Bever straat (Beaver Street), between Broadway and Broad Street.	16
Marktveld straat (Marketfield Street).	9
Brouwer's straat (Brewer's Street), now the part of Stone Street between White- hall and Broad Streets.	16
Brug straat (Bridge Street).	15
Heeren Gracht (Gentlemen's Canal)—the term gracht, or canal, was given to what is now Broad Street, because a canal ran through the middle of it;—oost zyde (east side).	37
Heeren Gracht, west zyde (Broad Street, west side).	49
Hoog straat (High Street), now the part of Stone Street between Broad and Wil- liam Streets.	62
Slyck straat (Mud Street), now South William, formerly Sloat Lane.	5
Prinssess straat (Prince Street), now Bea- ver Street, between Broad and William.	15
Koning straat (King Street), now Pine Street.	8
Smid straat (Smith Street), now William Street, below Wall.	28
Smit's Vallei (Smith's Valley), on the road along the East River shore above Wall Street.	29
Over het Versche Water (beyond the Fresh Water), which was afterward called the Collect.	47
There were seven in the Deacon's House for the Poor, in Broad Street.	7
One is noted as buiten de landt poort (be- yond the land gate), that is, on the present Broadway, above Wall Street:—only one.	1
There are seven placed at a more remote distance.	7
	The

The above is given to show in what a small part of the lower section of the city the more compact portion of the population was comprised in 1686."

This little volume of Domine Selyns, to which Dr. DeWitt refers in the quotation above, originally well bound, but now very much broken, is only five inches by three in size, and about one inch thick. It contains about 170 leaves, or 340 pages. It was not, strictly speaking, one of the official books of the church, but a private memorandum book of one of its ministers. Most ministers, no doubt, are in the habit of making somewhat similar records of their communicants; but this record is of special interest because of its age, and its carefully made list of 566 church members then living in the city, with the location of their residences, mostly south of Wall Street.

After the death of Domine Selyns, in 1701, the history of this volume is a matter of conjecture. It probably passed into the hands of his successor, Domine DuBois (1699-1751), and from him it would naturally have fallen into the hands of Domine Ritzema (1744-1794). The latter probably carried it with him to Kinderhook when he left the city in 1776, on account of the British occupation. He did not return to the city, but became pastor emeritus, 1784-1794. In 1784 the Consistory requested him to send back the records of the church. This he did, and possibly this book was among them.

It would then naturally have fallen into the hands of Dr. John H. Livingston, who was the sole acting pastor for a while after the Revolution; or perhaps into the hands of the Consistory's clerk. But soon after we find it in the possession of Garret Abeel, who was elected to the Consistory in 1791. He, being of an historical turn of mind, utilized the blank pages of this volume to record many facts about the church and city; but his statements do not extend beyond the year 1791, which we may therefore consider as the approximate date of his writing. Not many official documents had then yet been made available, and the history

tory of the city and church was yet largely traditional.¹

From Garret Abeel the volume very probably passed into the care of Domine Gerardus A. Kuypers (1789-1833), who was the acknowledged authority on the history of the Church in his day. In the year of his death (1833) [it] was loaned by some one to Dr. T. R. De Forest. He published in that year a little volume styled "Olden Time in New York. By Those Who Knew." That Dr. De Forest had the book in 1833 appears from the following extract from his prefatory note: After returning thanks to the several friends who had aided him in his labors, he says:

"and in a particular manner to the gentleman who kindly loaned to me the valuable old manuscript from which most of the matter in the following pages was gleaned. This book was formerly the property of Domine Selyns, and bears the date of 1686. The first part contains a memoranda [sic] of church members at that time, with their residences carefully noted down in the Dutch language and character [Gothic chirography]; the latter part of the volume, from which the extracts have been made, is in the English language, and appears to have been a memoranda [sic] of the past and present. The whole is highly interesting and bears evidence of strict veracity; and as the language of the author has met with few and slight alterations, the reader to understand it fully, must carry himself back in his imagination to about the commencement of the present [the 19th] century."

T. R. DE FOREST.

New York, July, 1833.

This volume of Domine Selyns was in the hands of Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt in 1841, when he published the list of members of 1686 in "The Collections of the New York Historical Society," and in 1856, and probably during the intervening period, and down to his death in 1874. It was by his executors given to Rev.

Dr. Talbot

¹ Judge William Smith had indeed written a history of the Province of New York in 1733, and his son of the same name had

brought it down to 1762. While valuable in many ways, the lack of the official documents even in this history is often very apparent.

Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, from whom it passed into the possession of Mr. William L. Brower, and is still owned by him.

Contents of the Manuscript Volume.

The Manuscript Volume had 170 leaves and may be divided into four sections:

- I. The Member-list covers the first 68 of these, including the first five leaves now missing from the manuscript.

Immediately thereafter follows:

- II. The Number-list of Children, which covers only two leaves.

These first 70 leaves are written on one side only. With the exception of a few white pages here and there between the divisions, the following 100 leaves are written on both sides.

Of these, 19 leaves, or 38 pages, contain the first of the Notes of Garret Abeel.

These are followed by 9 pages of:

- III. Marriage Entries of members of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York in 1686-7 in the handwriting of Domine Selyns.
- IV. The Notes of Garret Abeel following thereafter take up 72 pages; together with the former 38 pages in Abeel's hand they amount to 110 pages, or 55 leaves.

PREVIOUS



PREVIOUS EDITION AND COPIES OF SECTION I.

The List of Church Members in 1686.

This list has been printed at least four times, namely:

A in Dr. Thomas De Witt's edition in "The Collections of the New York Historical Society," Second Series, Vol. I, 1841, pp. 392-399.

AI in David T. Valentine's "History of the City of New York," 1853, pp. 331-343.

AII in James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of New York," Vol. I, 1892, pp. 446-452.

AI^a in "The Year-Book of The Holland Society of New York," 1896, pp. 178-189.

Of the above mentioned publications, A is the only edition from the original. It was prepared by the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York. An "Introductory Note" on pp. 390-391 and a very short critical note on p. 399 were added to the text.

The "Introductory Note" gives:

A short biography of Domine Henricus Selyns.

An English translation of the most frequent Dutch phrases and abbreviations in the list.

A list of ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church in the City of New York from 1639-1833.

A Latin poem by Domine Selyns, dated October 16, 1697.

The short critical note gives:

The English and classical equivalents of some of the Dutch female baptismal names occurring in the list.

A remark about errors probably occurring in the manuscript.

The Text.—As to the number and order of names, this edition is fairly correct and complete, but as a whole it lacks uniformity and fidelity. The numerous misspellings of names are not due to a regular transliteration of the original spelling into the modern American way of spelling Dutch names. The editor evidently intended to conform to the spelling of the original. The mistakes, some of which have resulted in changing names beyond recognition, are mainly due to the

the editor's unfamiliarity with the Dutch language, orthography and chirography of the 17th Century, the patronymic name system, and the geography of the Netherlands, from which many family names have been derived. The Frisian names among them have not been understood at all, and in a few instances men's names have been taken for women's names, and the reverse.

The typographical errors have been left uncorrected.

The original Dutch names of the streets are in some cases accompanied only by the English translation, according to their meaning, in other cases only by the modern equivalents of the streets. The division into households has been disregarded altogether. The location of the "Diaconies Huys" on the "Heerengracht, west-zyde" (Deacons' House for the Poor on Broad Street), is misleading. It was not situated at the extreme north end of Broad Street, as this first edition of the list would imply; several houses stood between it and the north end.

Furthermore, there have been omitted:

Two localities, given in the list: "Boschwyck" (Bushwick) and "Nieuwe Tuynen" (Newtown), and their inhabitants, and also the list of streets and the number of minor children of church members living there.

The "Introductory Note" gives some correct and useful information, but little of direct bearing on the list and the better understanding of it. Also the short critical note is of little or no help.

COPIES FROM DR. THOMAS DE WITT'S EDITION OF SECTION I.

Of this edition AI and AII are direct copies; AI^a is a copy from AI.

AI. David T. Valentine's "History of the City of New York," 1853, pp. 331-343, contains a copy of the text of Section I under the title: "List of Members of the Dutch Church in This City in the Year 1686 (from the Manuscript of Domine Selynus, by Rev. Dr. De Witt of this City)." This reprint shows not only the same mistakes and omissions as its printed original, but
many

many more. Moreover, it has done away entirely with the orthography, which Dr. De Witt had attempted at least to retain in his edition. It follows the modern American way of spelling Dutch names. Evidently the copyist never saw the original manuscript.

AI^a. The Year-Book of the Holland Society of New York, 1896, pp. 178-189 contains a reprint from AI, an indirect copy, therefore, from Dr. De Witt's text. Being a very faithful copy of its immediate predecessor, it has not added any mistakes to those already existing. Without seeing the original manuscript, or making use of the edition of Dr. De Witt, the transcriber, through his thorough familiarity with the Dutch language, has amended some corrupt spellings of street names and given a more accurate version of their meaning, and also of their modern equivalents.

AII. James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of the City of New York," 1892, Vol. I, pp. 446-452, contains a reprint from the text of A, under the title "List of Church Members and Their Residences in 1686, Kept by the Rev. Henricus Selyns, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church."

The orthography of the names has in this reprint been modernized only here and there, and as a whole it can be called a faithful copy from Dr. De Witt's text, with all its errors and omissions.

PRESENT EDITION OF SECTIONS I, II AND III.

The Present Edition of (I) The List of Church Members in 1686; (II) The List of the Number of Their Minor Children; (III) Marriage Entries, New York, June 14, 1686; has been based exclusively on the original manuscript.

The text of Section I is an exact copy from the original manuscript except for the first five pages, which are missing there. The contents of these pages have been reconstructed on the basis of Dr. De Witt's text of 1841. These pages comprise a part of Broadway, the first street mentioned in the manuscript, and the names of forty-eight persons indicated as living there. Of these forty were church members in 1686. These names have been compared with the official Church Records, and
are

are carefully spelt after the orthographical principles followed by Domine Selyns.

The names of seven hundred and six persons are indicated in this list. Included with them are the names of deceased husbands, where the church members were widows; also the names of living husbands who were not in communion with the Dutch Church. These together numbered one hundred and forty persons, making the number of church members five hundred and sixty-six.

It is highly probable that the living husbands above mentioned were communicants in other churches, such as the Church of England and the French Huguenot Church.

Six negroes are mentioned, five of whom were church members; these were divided among three households. One of them, a woman, lived within the walls, at the north end of Prince's Street; four were men and lived outside at the Great Kill and the Freshwater. The members lived in seventeen streets inside the city walls and in seven localities outside, the names of which in the Manuscript are all written at the heads of the pages. The names of the streets, etc., are given in the text as Domine Selyns recorded them; their English translation and the names of their modern equivalents are added. In Appendix C, these names will be found together with their equivalents a century later than the date of the Manuscript, as recorded by Garret Abeel in Domine Selyns' volume opposite the originals.

The division into households, purposely and very carefully kept in Domine Selyns' list, has been overlooked by Dr. De Witt and consequently by those who copied him. This division is of genealogical importance, as it shows in most cases the family relationship. The five hundred and sixty-six members belong to three hundred and twenty-four households.

The number of members of households and of persons mentioned in each street or locality is given in Appendix B.

It has been thought that it would be interesting to trace the routes followed by Domine Selyns in making his pastoral visits. For this purpose a copy of the map
of

of the city, as it appeared in 1695, published in Valentine's Manual for 1845-46, has been introduced into this volume, on which is indicated in red lines the journeying of this illustrious man in the discharge of his sacred duties. (See Appendix A.)

In the Present Edition the names of all persons and members mentioned in the list have been numbered, the members receiving besides their person-number a member-number also.

An alphabetical index, indicating the persons by their person or name-number, has been prepared and will be found at the end of this volume.

SECTION II. The text of Section II is also an exact copy from the original manuscript. The title added by Domine Selyns is somewhat misleading, as the list does not give the names of the children or the number of children in each household, but only the number of children in each of the streets where church members lived. We have, therefore, added a more complete title, while Domine Selyns' title of the list has also been kept, and a literal translation of it is given in the footnote. The columns giving the translation of the street names and the modern equivalents of the streets, are also added as well as the final total of the number of children.

SECTION III. The marriage entries given in this volume are dated from June 14, 1686, to July 25, 1686, inclusive. They cover, however, the dates from June 14, 1686, to April 23, 1687, inclusive, as comparison with the official Church Records shows.¹

The way these entries have been made shows clearly that they were made at the time of the reading of the banns, and that Domine Selyns must have used the volume, not only as a note book for his regular visits, but also in his pulpit. In this edition the original Dutch has been given, and the English translation has been added. The list contains the publication of the banns of eighteen parties.

Among

¹ The Church Records of Marriages are published in the Collections of the New York Genealogical

and Biographical Society, Vol. 1. See there, pp. 60, 61.

Among these occurs the publication of Domine Selyns' own banns with the widow of de Heer Cornelis van Steenwyck, the first publication on October 2nd. The marriage took place October 20th, 1686.¹

PRESENT EDITION OF SECTION IV.

Garret Abeel's Historical Notes on the City of New York, from 1609 to 1792. These notes were written in the manuscript volume more than a century after Domine Selyns' time (1791-1792) by Garret Abeel, a member of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, and occupy one hundred and ten pages, or fifty-five leaves.

They are somewhat miscellaneous in character and arrangement, but are in this edition given in the order in which they are found. Foot-notes are added here and there, and in order to give a brief view of the whole, a detailed table of contents has been prepared.

Dr. T. R. De Forest, in his "Olden Time in New York," has used much of this material, with matter from other sources. While often quoting Abeel's very language, he has, however, arranged his material in a more logical order.

Not a few inaccuracies will be noticed both in Abeel's and De Forest's statements by those familiar with the official documents, which have since been made available.

THE

¹Did he publish his own banns, or request one of the Consistory to do it? He had no colleague at the time.

*THE NAME-SYSTEM OF THE DUTCH IN
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY,
AND ITS SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT.*

Illustrated by Examples from

DOMINE SELYNS' LIST OF 1686.

Given Names.

After the introduction of Christianity in the Netherlands, and perhaps still earlier, a foreign class of names grew up by the side of the native Dutch names. During the middle ages these foreign names increased so rapidly that they soon outnumbered the native names, except in the province of Friesland in the Netherlands, and in the province of the same name in Germany, and along the Danish borders. The foreign names in the Netherlands, however, developed peculiar Dutch forms, so as to be hardly recognized as the same as their originals, and became, as it were, a second native class of names. In the Golden Age of the Dutch Republic, the period in which Domine Selyns made out his list, the proportion of the native and foreign names was about equal, as it is at the present day, and few of the native names have been lost since then. The native element is, of course, Germanic, but modified by peculiar Dutch forms.

We offer a few remarks on the development of both classes of names, and will use, as examples, only such names as are found in our list of 1686.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

1. *Class of native names.* These are the survivors of the old heraldic system of names. Each name consists of two inseparable parts, one part being common to a whole class of names. For example:

Hend-rick

Frede-rick

Dirck=Diede-rick=Theodorick.

Thyman

Thyman=Tiede-man=House-father.

Hart-man=Strong-man.

Hey-man=Hege-man=Tall-man.

Evert=Ever-hard=Strong as a boar.

Barent=Bern-hard=Strong as a bear.

Wolfert=Wolf-hard=Strong as a wolf.

Olfert is the Frisian form of Wolfert; Ulf, being in old Frisian, as well as in Scandinavian, a wolf.

Allard=Adel-hard=Very noble.

Gerrit }
Geurt } =Ger-hard=Strong as a spear.

Albert=Adel-bert.

Gysbert=Gisel-bert.

Egbert=Egen-bert.

Seurt=Siward=Sige-ward.

Willem=Wil-helm.

Other Germanic men's names in this list are: Arent; Coenraed; Leendert; Huyg=Hugo=tall; Walter=ruler; Otto; Lodewyck; Carel; Bruyn; Wessel; Rutger; Reyer; Warner; and a few special Frisian names, such as, Olfert; Siurt; Boele; Wyd; Rip; Wybrant=Wige-brand=sword of war. Compare Sige-brand; Wilde-brand, etc.

2. *Class of foreign names.*

From the Hebrew of the Old Testament and from the Apocrypha:—Abraham; Isaac; Jacob; Benjamin; Jonathan; David; Solomon; Adam; Assuerus (an Assyrian name); Elias; Daniel; Jeremias; Zacharias; Tobias.

From the Greek of the New Testament:—Simon; Petrus (or Pieter); Johannes (or Jan); Philippus; Thomas; Andreas (Andries); Stephanus; Lucas; Nicolaus (Claes); Nicasius; Christophorus (Stoffel); Christian(us), (Christian).

From the Latin:—Antonius (Theunis); Cornelius; Clement; Vincent; Victor; Laurens; Justus (Joost); Jurrian(us); Adrian(us)=Adrian, Arie; Martinus (Maerten); Paulus.

II. NAMES

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

1. *Class of native names.* A less number of women's names have survived, in Holland, than of men's names. Examples:

Geer-truyd=Ger-trude=Spear-betrothed;

Hillegont=Hilde-gonda=Battle-bride;

and the diminutives:

Hilletje=Heyltje, from Hilda.

Vrouwtje, from Trowa=Mistress of the house.

Femmetje, from Femma=Maiden.

Wal-burg; Wy-burg, from the last syllable of which, Brechtje is a diminutive.

Blandina=Blondine=Fair-haired.

The native names of women have been enlarged in number, by adding to the native names of men, the endings -je; -tje; and -ken. Examples:

Willemtje; Metje, from Metten, a Frisian name; Wyntje, from the first syllable of Wynant; Egbertje; Engeltje; Albertje; Baetje, from Bato, a Frisian name; Baertje, from Bart; Hendrickje; Geertje, from Geert=Gerhard; Gerritje, from Gerrit=Gerhard; Gysbertje, from Gysbert; Geesje, from Gys=Gysbert; Wiesken, from Wietse, a Frisian name; and Ytje, from Ide, a Frisian man's name.

2. *Class of foreign names.*

This class is much larger for the names of women than for the names of men. Many have been borrowed from the Hebrew. For example: From the wives of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and even of Assuerus; as Sara; Rebecca; Rachel; Hester; also Deborah has not been forgotten; while from the New Testament, there are the Hebrew names of Anna, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Lydia; and from the Hebrew of the Apocrypha, Susanna and Judith.

From the Greek names of saints have been derived the names of Catharina; Agatha; Margaretha; Sophia; Helena; Apollonia; and from Latin names, those of Maria; Cornelia; Agneta; Christina; Celia; Caneva; Emerentia; Ursula.

Numerous

Numerous derivatives and diminutives have been derived from these foreign names. For example:

- From Anna came Annetje and Anneke.
- From Elizabeth came Elsje, Lysbeth and Betje.
- From Magdalena came Magdaleentje.
- From Helena came Leentje.
- From Catharina came Tryntje.
- From Agatha came Aechtje.
- From Margaretha came Margrietje and Grietje.
- From Sophia came Fytje.
- From Apollonia came Pleuntje.
- From Maria came Marritje and Mayken.
- From Cornelia came Neeltje.
- From Antonia came Theuntje.
- From Celia came Celitje.
- From Agneta came Agnietje.
- From Emerentia came Emmerentje.
- From Cunera came Kniertje.
- From Ursula came Urseltje. Etc., etc.

Also many Dutch names of women have been derived from men's names of foreign origin, by adding the Dutch diminutive endings, as

- From Adrianus=Ariaen, came Ariaentje.
- From Jacob=Jaep, came Jaepje.
- From Nicolaes=Claes, came Claesje.

PATRONYMICS

A Dutch patronymic is a man's name with its genitive ending, added as a sur-name, to the given name of a person who stands under his *patria potestate* (who belongs to his household). Such person may be his son or his daughter, his wife or his grandchild.

The genitive endings which make these patronymics from the names of men, whether native names or foreign names, are:

1. The Frankish genitive, ending in -en. This ending is old and becoming very rare, and occurs almost exclusively as a suffix to native names. Examples in our list are:

Boelen; Bonen; Corren; Fokken.

The

The Saxon genitive *s* or *se*. Patronymics formed by genitive endings only, could be utilized by women as well as men.

The patronymics formed by the Saxon genitive, however, sometimes added *sen* or *zen*, standing for *soon* or *zoon*, meaning son. This kind of patronymic became very common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but it could, of course, be used only by men. At first, women had the ending *dochter*, daughter, as an equivalent, but this did not continue. The patronymics of men, ending in *-ssen* or *-szen* became permanent as family names in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Before that time they were only sporadic, but at the end of the eighteenth century had become common. Then also women began to use such family names, derived from patronymics ending in *ssen* or *szen*. Domine Selyns' list, however, shows only one example of such usage, namely, No. 375: Lysbeth Jacobzen.

As for the rest, the old patronymic system was so much in use among the Dutch in 1686, that such forms existed as Abrahams, Andries, Arents, Barents, Claes, Cornelis, Dirx ($x=ks$), Frans, Frederics, Gerrits, Hendricks, Jacobs, Jacobus, Jans, Laurens, Lucas, Pieters, Thomas, Wessels, Willems. To these forms, as being pure genitives, both men and women were entitled; but for the sake of distinction they were borne only by females.

Men used almost exclusively such patronymics as Abrahamszen, Andrieszen, Arentszen, etc. But one must remember that the name which forms the essential part of a patronymic must be that of a person's father. In case a patronymic belongs to a woman, it may, perhaps, express not her father's, but her husband's name; but sometimes, in cases of both men and women, it may express the grandfather's name. Everything depends upon the residence; in whose *patria potestate* the person resides. For, although the Roman institution of *patria potestas* never found its way among the Dutch, a similar legal arrangement, which subsequently became a custom, existed among them. And
even

even long after this custom of *patria potestas* had died out, the Dutch kept up the patronymic system which originated from it.

It had become a matter of convention, as well as a necessity for convenience, to distinguish persons of the same given name from one another by giving them surnames. Now the patronymic was one form of surname. But in certain respects the mere patronymic was not satisfactory, for it left members of the same general family without a common and distinctive family name. But permanent family names grew up gradually out of these patronymics; so that by the end of the eighteenth century most families were provided with definite and permanent family names. Then patronymics of the immediate paternal ancestry only survived as middle names, and their further development into family names came largely to an end. This process reached its development almost completely, in the Dutch speaking world, by the close of the eighteenth century. It was totally finished in the Netherlands in 1810 by a Napoleonic law ordering everyone yet without a family name to assume such a name. In the course of another generation, this process of development of surnames was absolutely completed not only in the Netherlands, but in America, South Africa and Ceylon. The Paulison name is one of the latest examples in America of a patronymic becoming a permanent family name.

FAMILY NAMES.

Many other family names had their origin from the locality where some prominent member of the family once lived. In such cases prepositions frequently adhered to the family name, indicating the locality from which they sprung; the definite article often remaining in combination with the preposition. For example:

Van, as in Van Winkle.

Van den,

Van der, sometimes contracted to *ver*.

Te der, contracted to *ter*.

Te den, contracted to *ten*.

Voor, as in Voor-Hees; van Voor-Hees.

Onder,

Onder, as in *Onder-donk*.

Op, as in *Op-dyck*.

Op den, contracted into *oppen*, as in *Oppendyck*.

Many Dutch family names have also been formed from occupations of one of its members, in most cases of the *auctor generis*, or founder of the family. Such family names stand sometimes by themselves, sometimes with the prefixed definite articles *de* and *den*.

Many of the patronymics occurring in the list of Domine Selyns of 1686 were not yet family names at that time and many never became such.

Domine Selyns seems to have used the names by which his church-members were more popularly known and in many cases he gives a patronymic only where a family name of another nature was possessed already by the same person, as appears from wills and other legal documents of the times, in which the persons had to be mentioned not with their popular but with their legal names.

The index of names will illustrate the rules and statements given here.



SECTION I.

*LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE
DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
IN NEW YORK IN 1686,*

Arranged According to the Streets of the City

By DOMINE HENRICUS SELYNS IN 1686

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

and translation of Dutch terms occurring in this list:

en syn h.	{	en syne huysvrouw,	and his (house) wife.
en syn huysv.			
en syn huysvr.			
h. v.		huysvrouw van,	(house) wife of.
w. v.	{	weduwe van,	widow of
wed. v.			
de Hr.		de Heer,	Sir or Mr.
Juffr.		Juffrou,	Lady or Mrs.

1. *Breede weg (Broadway).*

Name- Number.	Member- Number. ¹	
1, 2	1	Ariaentje Cornelius, h. v. Albert Barents.
3, 4	2, 3	Paulus Turck, en syn huysvr. Aeltje Barents.
5, 6	4	Maria Turck, h. v. Abraham Kermer.
7, 8	5, 6	Coenraed ten Eyck, en syn h. Annetje Daniels.
9, 10	7, 8	Gerrit Jantze. ² Roos, en syn h. Tryntje Arents.
11, 12	9, 10	Tobias Stoutenburg, en syn h. Annetje van Hillegom.
13, 14	11	Marritje Cornelis, h. v. Elias Post.
15, 16	12, 13	Jurriaen Blanck, en syn huysv. Hester van der Beeck.
17, 18	14, 15	Johannes van Gelder, en syn h. Janneken Montenack.

¹ In the original MS. the names of streets, persons and members have not been numbered. The numbering has been added by the present editor. The first column gives the name-number, or the number of all persons mentioned; the second column gives the member-number, or the number of all members.

² In the original MS. abbreviations in the names are indicated with the mark — above the last letter of the abbreviated name; we indicate them with a . mark.

In this list they only occur in male forms of patronymics; for instance: Jansz (Jansz.), or Jansze (Jansze.), stands for: Janszen.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
19, 20	16, 17	Pieter Willemse Roome, en syn h. Hester van Gelder.
21, 22	18, 19	Willem van der Schuuren, en syn h. Grietje Plettenburg.
23, 24	20	Annetje Bording, h. v. Cornelis Kregier.
25, 26	21	Tryntje Cornelis, wed. v. Christiaan Pietersen.
27, 28	22, 23	Hendrick Obee, en syn huysv. Aeltje Claes.
29, 30	24, 25	Evert Aertsen, en syn huysvr. Styntie Nagel.
31, 32	26, 27	Olphert Seurt, en syn huysvr. Margareta Kloppe.
33, 34	28	Helena Pieterse, h. v. Abraham Mathysen.
35, 36	29, 30	Geurt Gerritsen, en syn huysv. Elisabeth Cornelis.
37, 38	31, 32	Seurt Olphertsen, en syn huysv. Ytie Roelofse.
39, 40	33	Anneken Mauritz, wed. v. Dom. Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen.
41, 42	34	Tryntje Bickers, h. v. Walter Heyers.
43, 44	35, 36	de H ^r . François Rombout, en syn h. Helena Teller.
45, 46	37, 38	Isaac Stephensen, en syn h. Margareta van Veen.
47, 48 ¹	39, 40	Lucas Andrieszen, en syn h. Aefje Laurence.
49, 50	41, 42	Balthazar Bayard, en syn huysv. Marritje Loockermans.
51, 52	43, 44	Mr. Gerrit van Tricht, en syn h. Maria van der Grift.
53, 54	45	Blandina Kierstede, h. v. Pieter Bayard.
55	46	Rachel Kierstede.
56, 57	47, 48	Jan Peeck en syn huysv. Lysbeth van Imburg.
58	49	Gysbert van Imburg.
59, 60	50	Tryntie Adolphus, h. v. Thomas Hooker.
61, 62	51	Lysbeth Lucas, w. v. Jan Stephensen.

2. *Beurs Straet*, ["Exchange Place"] (*Whitehall Street.*)

63, 64	52	Margarietje Pieters, h. v. Frederick Arentsen.
65, 66	53, 54	Jacob Teller, en syn huysvr. Christina Wesels.
67, 68	55, 56	Jacob de Key, en syn huysvr. Hillegond Theunis.
69, 70	57	Sara Bedlo, h. v. Claes Borger.
71, 72	58, 59	Pieter de Riemer, en syn huysvr. Susanna de Foreest.
73	60	Isaac de Riemer.

¹ The 48 names above mentioned have been reconstructed on the basis of Dr. De Witt's text of his

edition of 1841, because the first five pages of the original MS. are missing.

Name-
Number. Member-
Number.

74, 75 61 Juffr. Magareta de Riemer,¹ wed. van den
H^r. Cornelis Steenwyck.
76, 77 62, 63 Andries Greevenraedt, en syn huysv. Anna van
Brug.

3. *Paerl Straet, (Pearl Street).*

(Between State and Whitehall Sts.)

78, 79 64, 65 Jan Willemszen, en syn huysv. Lysbeth
Fredricx.
80 66 Marten Cregier.
81, 82 67 Tryntie Cregier, wed. van Stoffel Hooglant.
83, 84 68 Magareta Blanck, h. v. Philip Smit.
85, 86 69, 70 Gerrit Hardenberg, en syn huysv. Jaepje
Schepmoes.
87 71 Sara Hardenberg.
88, 89 72, 73 Isaac Greevenraedt, en syn huysv. Marritie
Jans.
90, 91 74, 75 Hendrick Jilliszen Meyert, en syn huysv. Elsje
Rosenvelt.
92, 93 76, 77 Andries Breestede, en syn huysv. Annetje van
Borsum.
94, 95 78 Aeltje Schepmoes, we. v. Jan Evertszen
Keteltas.
96, 97 79 Susanna Marsuryn, wed. van Claes Bording.
98 80 Gerrit van Gilden.
99, 100 81, 82 Pieter le Grand, en syn huysv. Janneken de
Windel.
101, 102 83, 84 Jan Schouten, en syn huysv. Sara Jans.
103 85 Lysbeth Schouten.
104, 105 86, 87 Dirck Theuniszen, en syn huysvr. Catalina
Frans.
106, 107 88, 89 Warnar Wessels, en syn huysvr. Lysbeth
Cornelis.
108 90 Nicolaes Blanck.
109, 110 91 Catharina Blanck, h. v. Justus Witsvelt.
111, 112 92 Claesje Blanck, h. v. Victor Bicker.
113, 114 93 Tryntie Claes, wed. van Jeuriaen Blanck.
115, 116 94, 95 Pieter Jacobszen Marius, en syn h. Marritje
Beeck.
117, 118 96 Aeltje Willems, wed. van Pieter Corneliszen.
119, 120 97, 98 Thomas Laurenszen, en syn huysv. Marritje
Jans.
121, 122 99, 100 Corn(elis) van Langevelt, en syn huysv.
Maria Groenlant.
123, 124 101 Tryntie Michiels, h. v. Andries Claeszen.

¹ Domine Henricus Selyns, widr.
of Machteld Specht, married this
lady on the 20th of Oct., 1686. See
the Official Church Records printed

in "The Collections of the New
York Gen. and Biog. Society." Vol.
1, 1890, p. 61, and also our present
text III, on p. 39.

4. *Langs Strant* ["Along the Shore,"] (*North side of Pearl St. and Hanover Sq. to Wall St.*)

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
125, 126	102	Rebecca de la Val, h. v. Willem der Val.
127, 128	103	Elsje Thymens, h. v. Jacob Leydsler. ¹
129	104	Susanna Leydsler.
130, 131	105, 106	Daniel Veenvos, en syn huysv. Christina van der Grift.
132, 133	107, 108	Jacob Leendertsen van der Grift en syn h. Rebecca Fredericx.
134	109	Nicolaes van der Grift.
135	110	Rachel van der Grift.
136, 137	111	Rachel Kip, h. van. Lucas Kierstede.
138, 139	112	Celitje Jans, h. v. Paulus Richard.
140, 141	113	Elisabeth Grevenraedt, wed. van. D ^o Samuel Drisius.
142, 143	114, 115	Pieter de la noy, en syn huysv. Elisabeth de Potter.
144	116	Catharina Bedlo.
145, 146	117, 118	Frederick Gysbertsz. van den Berg, en syn h. Maria Lubberts.
147, 148	119	Jannetje Tienhoven, h. v. John Smit.
149, 150	120	Henriette Wessels, wed. v. Allard Anthony.
151	121	Maria Wessels.
152, 153	122, 123	Benjamin Blaeck, en syn huysv. Judith Etsal.
154, 155	124, 125	Jacobus Kip, en syn huysv. Hendrickje Wessels.
156, 157	126	Marritje Hendricx, ² w. v. Nicolaes Janszen Backer.
158, 159	127	Debora de Meyert, h. v. Thomas Crundall.
160, 161	128, 129	Albert Bosch, en syn huysvr. Elsje Blanck.
162, 163	130	Anna Maria Jans, h. v. Cornelis Janszen van Hoorn.
164, 165	131	Hillegont Cornelis, h. v. Olfert Kreeftberry. ³
166	132	Vrouwtje Cornelis.
167, 168	133, 134	Pieter Janszen Messier, en syn h. Marritje Willems.
169, 170	135, 136	Coenraed ten Eyck, Junior, en syn h. Belitje Hercx.
171, 172	137, 138	Tobias ten Eyck, en syn huysvr. Elisabeth Hegemans.
173	139	Benjamin Hegemans.
174	140	Hermannus Borger.
175, 176	141	Engeltje Mans, wed. v. Borger Jorissen.
177	142	Johannes Borger.
178, 179	143, 144	Lucas Tienhoven, en syn huysvr. Tryntie Bordings.

¹ The well-known Jacob Leisler.

² Wilson has: Marritje Wessels.

³ Wilson has: Olfert Kreeftsberg.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
180, 181	145, 146	Cornelis Verduyn, en syn huysvr. Sara Hendricx.
182, 183	147, 148	Albert Klock, en syn huysvr. Tryntie Abrahams.
184, 185	149, 150	Marten Klock, en syn huysv. Lysbeth Abrahams.
186, 187	151	Geesje Barents, wed. v. Thomas Lieuwenszen.
188	152	Catharina Lieuwens.
189, 190	153, 154	Johannes van Brug, en syn huysv. Catharina Roelefs.
191, 192	155	Cornelia Beeck, h. v. Jacobus de Hardt.
193, 194	156	Margareta Hendricx, h. v. John Robbertson.
195, 196	157, 158	Charsten Luursen, en syn huysv. Geertie Quick.
197, 198	159	Aeltje Gysberts, h. v. Zacharias Laurenszen.
199, 200	160	Francyntie Andries, h. v. Abraham Lubberts.
201, 202	161	Annetje van Borsum, wed. v. Egbert van Borsum.
203, 204	162, 163	Pieter van der Groef, en syn huysvr. Janneken van Borsum.
205, 206	164, 165	Robert Sinclaer, en syn huysvr. Maria Duycking.

5. *Langs de Wal*, ["Along the Wall."]¹

(*South Side of Wall Street.*)

207, 208	166	Willemetje Claes, h. v. Gysbert Elbertsen.
209	167	Neeltje Gysberts.
210, 211	168, 169	Adriaen Dirksen, en syn huysvr. Lybeth Jans.
212, 213	170	Heyltje de la chair, h. v. John Cavallier.
214, 215	171	Anna Maria van Giesen, h. v. Johannes Janszen.
216, 217	172	Marritie Pieters, h. v. Jacob Pieterszen.
218, 219	173, 174	Bernhardus Hassing, en syn huysv. Neeltie van Couwenhoven.
220, 221	175	Geertruyd Jans van's Gravenswaert, h. v. John Otten.
222	176	Neeltje van Thuyt.
223, 224	177	Sophia Claes, h. v. Rotgert Parker.
225, 226	178, 179	Gerrit Corn(elis) van Westveen, en syn h. Wyntie Stoutenburg.
227, 228	180	Urseltje Duytsman, wed. v. Johannes Hardenbroeck.
229, 230	181	Metje Hardenbroeck, h. v. Evert Hendricxen.
231	182	Casparus Hardenbroeck.
232, 233	183, 184	Hermannus van Borsum, en syn huysv. Wyburg Hendricx.
234, 235	185	Claertje Dominicus, h. v. Jan Pieterszen Slot.

¹ Wilson translates: "Along the Wharf."

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
236, 237	186	Gerritje Quick, h. v. Leendert de Grauw.

6. *Nieuwe Straet, (New Street.)*

238, 239	187	Janneken Jans, h. v. Isaac Abrahamszen.
240, 241	188, 189	Daniel Waldron, en syn huysv. Sara Rutgers.
242, 243	190	Adriaentje Jans, h. v. Vincent de la montagne.
244, 245	191	Marritje Waldron, h. v. Hendrick Gerritszen.
246, 247	192	Aefje Roos, h. v. Johannes van Gelder.
248, 249	193, 194	Heyman Koning, en syn huysvr. Marritje Andries.
250, 251	195	Metje Davids, wed. van Abraham Kermer.
252, 253	196, 197	Jan Willemszen Room, en syn h. Maria Bastiaens.
254, 255	198	Annetje Ackerman, h. v. Daniel Pieterszen.
256, 257	199, 200	Arent Fredericxen, en syn huysv. Sara Theunis.
258, 259	201, 202	Jeuriaen Nagel, en syn huysv. Jannetje Philips.
260, 261	203, 204	Willem Peers, en syn huysv. Grietje Kierse.

7. *Bever Straet, (Beaver Street.)*
(Between Broadway and Broad Street.)

262	205	Jacob Kolve.
263, 264	206	Janneken Lucas, h. v. Jacob van Sauen.
265, 266	207, 208	Jacob Phœnix, en syn huysv. Anna van Vleck.
267, 268	209	Engeltje Hercx, h. v. Jan Evertzen.
269, 270	210, 211	Hendrick Bosch, en syn huysv. Egbertje Dircx.
271, 272	212	Catalina de Vos, h. v. Nicolaes de Pu.
273	213	Jacob de Koninck.
274	214	Henricus Selyns.
275, 276	215, 216	Hendrick Boelen, en syn huysv. Anneken Coert.
277, 278	217, 218	Cornelis van der Cuyt, en syn huysv. Lysbeth Arents.
279, 280	219	Sara Waldron, h. v. Laurens Colevelt.
281, 282	220, 221	M ^r . Abraham de la noy, en syn h. Cornelia Toll.

8. *Marckvelt Straet, (Marketfield Street.)*

283, 284	222, 223	Jan Adamszen Metselaer, en syn h. Geertje Dircks.
285, 286	224, 225	Herman de Grauw, en syn huysv. Styntje van Steenbergén.
287, 288	226, 227	Dirck Janszen de Groot, en syn h. Rachel Philips.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
289, 290	228	Baetje Jans, h. v. Pieter Meyer.
291, 292	229, 230	Arent Leendertszen de Grauw, en h. Maria Hendricks.

9. *Brouwers Straet*, ["Brewer's Street."]
(*Stone St., between W'hitchhall and Broad Sts.*)

293	231	de H ^r . Frederick Philipszen.
294	232	Johanna van Swanenburg.
295, 296	233	Anna Blanck, h. v. Joris Brugwerton.
297, 298	234	Janneken de Key, h. v. Jeremias Thotill.
299, 300	235, 236	Isaac de Foreest, en syn huysv. Lysbeth van der Spiegel.
301, 302	237	Sarah Philips, wed. v. Isaac de Foreest.
303, 304	238, 239	Jan Dirxzen, en syn huysvr. Baertje Kip.
305, 306	240, 241	de H ^r . Stephanus van Cortlant, en syn h. Geertruyd Schuyler.
307	242	Jacobus van Cortlant.
308, 309	243	Juffr. Susanna Schrick, h. v. den H ^r . Anthony Broeckholt.
310, 311	244	Sara van der Spiegel, h. v. Rip van Dam.
312	245	Johannes van der Spiegel.
313, 314	246	Arriaentje Gerrits, h. v. Pieter Janszen.

10. *Brug Straet*, (*Bridge Street*).

315, 316	247, 248	Otto Gerritszen, en syn huysvr. Engeltje Pieters.
317, 318	249, 250	Jeremias Janszen, en syn huysvr. Catharina Rappailje.
319, 320	251	Metje Grevenraedt, wed. van Anthony Janszen.
321	252	Abraham Kip.
322, 323	253, 254	Abraham Janszen, en syn huysv. Tryntje Kip.
324	255	Maria Abrahams.
325, 326	256, 257	M ^r . Hartman Wessels, en syn huysv. Lysbeth Jans Cannon.
327	258	Catharina Alexanders.
328, 329	259, 260	Andries Meyert, en syn huysv. Vrouwte van Vorst.
330, 331	261, 262	Jan der Vall, en syn huysv. Catharina van Cortlant.

11. *Heeren Gracht*, west zyde, ["Main Ditch,
west side"]. (*Broad Street, west side.*)

332	263	Carel Lodewycx.
333	264	Johannes Provoost.
334, 335	265, 266	Brandt Schuyler, en syn huysvr. Cornelia van Cortlant.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
336, 337	267, 268	Mr. Hans Kierstede, en syn huysv. Janneken Loockermans.
338	269	Evert Arentszen.
339	270	Isaac Arentszen.
340, 341	271	Maria Bennet, h. v. Jacobus Verhulst.
342, 343	272, 273	Pieter Abrahamsz. van Duursen, en syn h. Hester Webbers.
344	274	Helena Fellaert.
345, 346	275	Harmentje Dirx, h. v. Thomas Koock.
347, 348	276, 277	Dirck ten Eyck, en syn huysv. Aechtje Boelen.
349, 350	278, 279	Dr. Johannes Kerfbyl, en syn huysv. Catharina Rug.
351	280	Margareta Hagen.
352, 353	281	Aecht Jans, wed v. Pieter van Naerden.
354	282	Tryntje Pieters.
355, 356	283, 284	Hendrick Jansz. van Feurden, en syn h. Sara Thomas.
357, 358	285, 286	Boele Roelofzen, en syn huysvr. Bayken Arents.
359, 360	287, 288	Cornelis Quick, en syn huysvr. Maria van Hoogten.
361, 362	289, 290	Theunis de Key, en syn huysvr. Helena van Brug.
363, 364	291	Agnietje Bonen, h. v. Lodewyck Post.
365, 366	292, 293	Gerrit Leydecker en syn huysvr. Neeltje van der Cuyt.
367, 368	294, 295	Hendrick Kermer, en syn huysvr. Annetje Thomas.
369, 370	296, 297	Jan Janszen Moll, en syn huysvr. Engeltje Pieters.
371, 372	298, 299	Jacob Boelen, en syn huysvr. Catharina Clock.
373, 374	300, 301	Dirck Franszen, en syn huysvr. Urseltje Schepmoes.
375, 376	302	Lysbeth Jacobzen, wed. van Wybrant Abrahamszen.
377, 378	303	Magdaleentje Duurstede, h. v. Mr. Hermanus Wessels.
379, 380	304, 305	Johannes Kip, en syn huysvr. Catharina Kierstede.

Diaconie 's Huys.

(Deacons' House for the Poor in Broad Street.)

381, 382	306, 307	Willem Jansz. Room, en syn huysv. Marritje Jans.
383, 384	308	Geertie Jans, w. v. Reyer Stoffelzen.
385, 386	309	Jannetje Hendricx, h. v. Cregera Golis.
387, 388	310, 311	Albert Cuynen, en syn huysv. Tryntie Jans.
389, 390	312	Lysbeth Jacobs, wed. Jacob Mens.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
391, 392	313	Clara Ebel, h. v. Pieter Ebel. ¹
393, 394	314	Styntie Paulus, w. v. Paulus Jurxen.
395, 396	315, 316	Isaac van Vleck, en syn huysvr. Catalina de la Noy.
397, 398	317	Metje Thomas, h. v. Jan Corszen.
399, 400	318, 319	Rutgert Willemszen, en syn huysv. Gysbertje Maurits.
401, 402	320	Magdaleentje Rutgers, h. v. Joris Walgraef.

12. *Heerengracht, oost-zyde.*
(*Broad Street, east side.*)

403, 404	321, 322	Hendrick Arentsz, en syn huysv. Catharina Hardenbroeck.
405, 406	323	Anna Thyssen, h. v. Hendrick Romers.
407, 408	324	Marritje Cornelis h. v. Claes Franszen.
409, 410	325	Anna Wallis, w. v. Wolfert Webber.
411, 412	326, 327	Albertus Ringo, en syn huysv. Jannetje Stoutenburg.
413, 414	328, 329	Jan de la Montagne, en syn huysv. Annetje Waldrons.
415, 416	330	Jannetie van Laer, h. v. Simon Breestede.
417, 418	331	Catharina Kregiers, wed. v. Nicasius de Silla.
419, 420	332, 333	Leendert de Kleyn, en syn huysv. Magdalena Wolsum.
421, 422	334	Maria Pieters, h. v. Joris Janszen.
423, 424	335, 336	Huyg Barentszen de Kleyn, en syn h. Mayken Bartels.
425	337	Pieter Stoutenburg.
426, 427	338, 339	Willem Waldron, en syn huysv. Engeltje Stoutenburg.
428, 429	340	Maria Bon, h. v. Jillis Provoost.
430, 431	341	Grietie Jillis, wed. van David Provoost.
432, 433	342	Catharina van der Veen, h. v. Jonathan Provoost.
434, 435	343, 344	Jan Willemsz. Neering, en syn h. Catharina de Meyert.
436, 437	345	Geesje Idens, wed. van Pieter Nys.
438, 439	346, 347	Jacob Mauritszen, en syn huysv. Grietje van der Grift.
440, 441	348, 349	Willem Bogardus, en syn huysv. Walburg de Silla.
442, 443	350	Kniertje Hendricx, h. v. Claes Lock.
444, 445	351	Cornelia Lubberts, wed. v. Johannes de Peys-ter.

¹ Edition A (Dr. De Witt's of 1841) and its Copy A1 (Valentine's of 1853) give the names of these inhabitants of the Deacons' House

at the end of the Heerengracht, west zyde, instead of at this proper place.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
446, 447	352, 353	Paulus Schrick, en syn huysv. Maria de Peyster.
448, 449	354, 355	Jan Vincent, en syn huysvr. Annetje Jans.
450, 451	356, 357	Arent Isaczen, en syn huysv. Elisabeth Stevens.

13. *Hoog Straet*, ["High Street."
(*Stone Street, between Broad and William Sts.*)

452, 453	358, 359	Reynier Willemszen, en syn huysv. Susanna Arents.
454	360	Tryntie Reyniers.
455	361	Geertruyd Reyniers.
456, 457	362, 363	Adolph Pietersen de Groef, en syn h. Aefje Dircks.
458	364	Agnietie de Groef.
459	365	Maria de Groef.
460, 461	366, 367	M ^r . Evert Keteltas, en syn h. Hillegond Joris.
462, 463	368	Anna Hardenbroeck, h. v. John Lillie.
464	369	Johannes Hardenbroeck.
465, 466	370, 371	Jacob Abrahamszen Santvoort, en ¹ Magdalena van Vleck.
467, 468	372, 373	Laurens Holt, en syn huysv. Hilletje Laurens.
469, 470	374	Janneken van Dyck, h. v. Jan Coeley.
471	375	Lysbeth Coely.
472, 473	376, 377	Barent Coert, en syn huysv. Christina Wessels.
474, 475	378	Geertruyd Barents, wed. v. Jan Hybon.
476, 477	379	Sara Ennes, h. v. Barent Hybon.
478, 479	380, 381	de H ^r . Nicolaes de Meyert, en syn h. Lidia van Dyck.
480	382	Lysbeth de Meyert.
481, 482	383	Christina Steentjes, h. v. Guiljam d' Honnour.
483, 484	384, 385	Claes Jansz. Stavast, en syn huysv. Aefje Gerrits.
485, 486	386, 387	Evert Wessels, en syn huysv. Jannetje Stavast.
487, 488	388, 389	Laurens Wessels, en syn huysv. Aeltje Jans.
489, 490	390	Anneken Duycking, h. v. Johannes Hooglant.
491, 492	391, 392	Franz Goderus, en syn huysv. Rebecca Idens.
493, 494	393, 394	Jan Jansz. van Langendyck, en syn h. Grietje Wessels.
495, 496	395, 396	Jan Harberdinck, en syn huysv. Mayken Barents.
497, 498	397, 398	Gerrit Duycking, en syn huysv. Maria Abeel.
499, 500	399	Christina Cappaens, w. v. David Jochemszen.
501, 502	400	Anna Tobbelaer, w. v. Elias de Winder.
503, 504	401	Marritje Andrees, w. v. Jan Breestede.
505, 506	402, 403	Hendrick Wesselsz. ten Broeck, en syn h. Jannetje Breestede.
507	404	Geertruyd Breestede.

¹ Sic!

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
508, 509	405, 406	de Hr. Nicolaes de Bayard, en syn h. Judith Verleth.
510	407	Françina Hermans.
511, 512	408, 409	Evert Duycking, en syn huysv. Hendrickje Simons.
513, 514	410	Cytie Duycking, h. v. Willem Block.
515, 516	411, 412	Anthony de Mill, en syn huysv. Elisabeth van der Liphorst.
517	413	Pieter de Mill.
518	414	Sara de Mill.
519, 520	415, 416	de Heer Abraham de Peyster, en syn h. Catharina de Peyster.
521, 522	417	Jannetje Schouten, h. v. Pieter Stephenszen. ¹

14. *Slyck Straet*, ["Mud Street."
(*South William Street.*)

523, 524	418, 419	Jan Hendr. van Bommel, en syn h. Annetje Abrahams.
525, 526	420	Geertruyd de Haes, h. v. Jan Kroeck.
527, 528	421	Emmerentje Laurens, wed. van Hendrick Oosterhaven.
529	422	Leendert Oosterhaven.

15. *Princen Straet*, ["Prince's Street."
(*Beaver Street between Broad and William Sts.*)

530, 531	423, 424	Jan Langstraeten, en syn huysv. Marritje Jans.
532, 533	425	Albertje Jans, h. v. Jan Janszen van Quisthout.
534	426	Susanna Barents.
535, 536	427, 428	Hendrick de Foreest, en syn huysv. Femmetje Flaesbeeck.
537, 538	429, 430	Barent Flaesbeeck, en syn huysv. Marritje Hendricks.
539, 540	431	Susanna Verleth, h. v. Mr. Jan de Foreest.
541, 542	432	Metje Pieters, h. v. Jan Pieterszen.
543, 544	433, 434	Nicolaes Janszen, en syn huysv. Janneken Kiersen.
545, 546	435	Annetje Jans, h. v. William Moore.
547, 548	436, 437	Ambrosius de Waran, en syn huysv. Adriaentje Thomas.
549, 550	438	Susanna de Negrin, ² h. v. Thomas de Moor. ³

¹ Not in Wilson at all.

² The Negress.

³ The Moor.

Name- Member-
Number. Number.

16. *Koninck Straet*, ["King Street."]

551, 552	439	Elsje Borger, h. v. Jan Sipkens.
553, 554	440, 441	Cornelis Pluvier, en syn huysv. Neeltje van Couwenhoven.
555, 556	442, 443	Frederick Hendrickszen, en syn huysv. Styntje Jans.
557, 558	444	Geesje Schuurmans, wed. v. Bruyn Hage.
559	445	Lysbeth Schuurmans.
560, 561	446, 447	Jacob Franszen, en syn huysv. Magdalena Jacobs.

17. *Smit Straet*, ["Smith Street."]

(*William Street*, below *Wall Street*.)

562, 563	448	Cornelia Roos, w. v. Elias Provoost.
564, 565	449, 450	Jan Vinge, en syn huysv. Wiesken Huypkens.
566, 567	451, 452	Assuerus Hendricks, en syn huysv. Neeltje Jans.
568, 569	453	Hester Pluvier, h. v. Thymon Franszen.
570, 571	454, 455	Jan Meyert, en syn huysv. Anna van Vorst.
572, 573	456, 457	Pieter Janszen, en syn huysv. Lysbeth Frans van Hoogten.
574, 575	458, 459	Jan Janszen van Flensburg, en h. Willemtie de Kleyn.
576, 577	460	Francyntje Stultheer, h. v. Jan Wesselszen. ¹
578, 579	461, 462	Laurens Hendrickszen, en syn huysv. Marritje Jans.
580, 581	463, 464	Hendrick van Borsum, en syn h. Marritje Cornelis.
582	465	Jannetje Cornelis, h. v. ———. ²
583, 584	466, 467	Thymon van Borsum, en syn huysv. Grietje Focken.
585	468	Wyd Timmer.
586, 587	469	Geertie Langendyck, w. v. Dirck Dye.
588, 589	470	Jannetje Dye, h. v. Frans Cornelisen.
590, 591	471, 472	Jan Pietersen Bosch, en syn h. Jannetje Barents.
592, 593	473	Jannetje Frans, h. v. Wiljam Buyell.
594, 595	474, 475	David Provoost, en syn huysv. Tryntje Laurens.
596, 597	476	Tryntje Reyniers, w. v. Meynardt Barentzen.
598, 599	477	Marritje Pieterszen, h. v. Jan Pieterszen.

¹ Not in Wilson at all.

² Name of husband omitted in original manuscript.

Name- Member-
Number. Number.

a. *'s *Smits Vallye*, ["Smith's Valley."
(*The East River Shore above Wall Street, Maiden Lane.*)

600, 601	478	Lysbeth Lubberts, wed. v. Dirck Fluyt.
602	479	Jan Janszen van Langedyck.
603	480	Pieter Janszen van Langedyck.
604, 605	481, 482	Herman Janszen, en syn huysv. Brechtie Elswaert.
606, 607	483	Tryntie Hadders, h. v. Albert Wantenaer.
608, 609	484	Hilletje Pieters, wed. v. Corn. Clopper.
610	485	Johannes Clopper.
611, 612	486	Margareta Vermeulen, w. v. Hendr. van de Water.
613	487	Adriaentie van de Water.
614, 615	488, 489	Abraham Moll, en syn huysv. Jacomyntie van Dartelbeeck.
616, 617	490	Tytie Liphens, w. v. Jan Roelofszen.
618, 619	491, 492	Wilhelmus de Meyert, en syn h. Catharina Bayard.
620, 621	493, 494	Jacob Swart, en syn huysv. Teuntje Jacobs.
* All the following places where outside the City Walls.		
622, 623	495	Sara Joosten h. v. Isaac de Mill.
624, 625	496, 497	Dirck van de Clyff, en syn huysv. Geesje Hendricks.
626, 627	498	Styntje Jans, h. v. Joost Carelszen.
628, 629	499, 500	Willem Hellaecken, en syn huysv. Tryntie Boelen.
630, 631	501	Anna Maria Engelbert, h. v. Clement Elswaert.
632, 633	502, 503	Wilhelmus Beeckman, en syn h. Catharina de Boog.
634, 635	504, 505	Johannes Beeckman, en syn h. Aeltje Thomas.

b. *Buyten de Landtpoort*, ["Beyond the Country-gate."
(*Broadway, above Wall Street.*)

636, 637	506	Anneken Schouten, h. v. Theunis Dey.
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c. *Over 't Versch Water*, ["Beyond the Fresh Water."
(*The old pond at Kalck-hoek, or The Collect.*)

638, 639	507, 508	Wolfert Webber, en syn huysv. Geertruyd Hassing.
640, 641	509	Neeltje Cornelis, h. v. Hendrick Corneliszen.
642, 643	510, 511	Arie Corneliszen, en syn h. Rebecca Idens.
644, 645	512, 513	Franciscus Bastiaensz. en syn h. Barbara Emanuels. ¹

¹ These were Negroes.

Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
646, 647	514, 515	Salomon Pieters, en syn h. Marritie Anthony.
648, 649	516, 517	Anthony Sarley, en syn huysv. Josyntie Thomas.
650, 651	518, 519	François van der Koeck, en syn h. Wyntie de Vries.
652, 653	520, 521	Daniel de Clerck, en syn huysv. Grietie Cozyns.
654, 655	522, 523	Cozyn Gerritszen, en syn huysv. Vrouwte Gerrits.
656, 657	524, 525	Jan Thomaszen, en syn huysv. Appolonia Cornelis.
658, 659	526, 527	Pieter Janszen, en syn huysv. Marritie Jacobs.
660, 661	528, 529	Jacob Kip, en syn huysvr. Maria de la Montagne.
662	530	Maria Kip.
663, 664	531	Juffr. Judith Isendoorn, w. v. den H ^r Petrus Stuyvensant. ¹
665, 666	532, 533	Nicolaes Willem Stuyvesant, en h. Lysbeth Slichtenhorst.
667, 668	534	Marritie Jacobs, h. v. Gys Servaes.
669	535	Abraham van de Woestyne.
670	536	Catalyntie van de Woestyne.
671, 672	537	Ibel Bloottgoet, h. v. Ide Ariaenszen.
673, 674	538, 539	Pieter Jacobszen, en syn h. Belitie Ariens.
675, 676	540, 541	Jan de Groot, en syn huysv. Margrietie Gerrits.
677, 678	542, 543	Jacob de Groot, en syn huysv. Grietie Jans.
679, 680	544, 545	Jillis Mandevil, en syn huysv. Elsje Hendricx.
681	546	Grietje Mandevil.
682, 683	547, 548	Egbert Fockenszen, en syn huysv. Elsje Lucas.
684, 685	549, 550	Johannes Thomaszen, en syn h. Aefje Jacobs.
686, 687	551, 552	Johannes van Couwenhoven, en h. Sara Frans.

d. *Aen de Grote Kil*, ["By the Great Kill."]

688, 689	553, 554	Conradus van Beeck, en syn h. Elsje Jans.
690	555	Claes Emanuels. }
691	556	Jan de Vries. } negers. ²

c. *Boschwyck*, [Bushwick.]³

692, 693	557	Lysbeth Jans, h. v. Joost Kockuyt. ¹
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¹ Do Selyns spells his name Stuyvensant, Stuyvesant and in the Banns Stuyvsant (Stuyvsants Bou-

werye).

² Negroes.

³ Omitted in Wilson.

Name- Member-
Number. Number.

f. *Arme Bouwerij*, ["Poor Farm."]¹
(*Steinway, L. I.*)

694, 695	558, 559	Arnout Webber, en syn h. Janneken Cornelis.
696, 697	560	Margariet Meyrinck, h. v. Hendrick Martensen.
698	561	Abraham Rycking.
699, 700	562	Wyntie Theunis, wed. van Herck Tiebout.
701, 702	563	Annetje Claes, h. v. Theunis Corneliszen.
703, 704	564, 565	M ^r . Daniel Mortenauw, en h. Theuntie Vermeere.

g. *Nieuw Thuy*n, [*Newtown.*]²

705, 706	566	Catharina Jans, h. v. Stoffel Gerritszen van Laer. ²
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SECTION II.

¹This "Poor Farm" was given to the Collegiate Church by Deacon Jeurian Fradell about 1651. It contained about 140 acres, together with three of the neighboring islands in the East River. It was still in possession of the church in 1686, as this item proves. It lay between Flushing Bay and Astoria,

and is now covered by Steinway. The locality was known as the "Poor Bowery" until after 1850. The name still persists in "Bowery Bay" near by.

For map and further particulars, see Riker's *Newtown*, 21-23, 35-37, 73.

²Omitted in Wilson.

472087



SECTION II.

LIST OF THE NUMBER OF
MINOR CHILDREN OF THE MEMBERS

of the

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
IN NEW YORK IN 1686,*Arranged According to the Streets of the City,*

BY DOM. HENRICUS SELYNS, IN 1686.

Kinderen der voorschr(even) ledematen, die minderjarig en geen ledematen zyn.¹*The Names of the Streets.*²

I. <i>The Original Dutch.</i>	II. <i>The English Translation.</i>	III. <i>The Modern Equivalents.</i>	<i>The No. of Children</i>
1. Op de Brede weg..	On Broadway	Broadway	101
2. Op de Beurs-straet..	On Exchange Street....	Whitehall Street....	11
3. Op Paerl-straet	On Pearl Street.....	Pearl St. bet. State and Whitehall Sts.	55
4. Langs Strant	Along the shore.....	North side of Pearl St. and Hanover Sq. to Wall St.	83
5. Langs de Wal.....	Along the wall.....	South side of Wall St.	26
6. Op de Nieuw-straet.	On New Street.....	New Street	28
7. Op de Beverstraet..	On Beaver Street	Beaver St. bet. Broadway and Broad St.	23
8. Op de Markvelt-straet	On Marketfield Street ..	Marketfield Street...	13
9. Op de Brouwers straet	On Brewer's Street....	Stone St. bet. Whitehall & Broad..	25(35)
10. Op de Brug straet..	On Bridge Street.....	Bridge Street	19
11. Op de Heerengracht, west zyde	On the Main Ditch, west side	Broad Street, west side	72
12. Op de Heerengracht, oost zyde	On the Main Ditch, east side	Broad Street, east side	41
13. Op Hoog straet....	On High Street.....	Stone St. bet. Broad and William Sts.	72
14. Op Zlyck straet....	On Mud Street.....	South William Street	5

¹ Children of the previously written members, who are under-age

and not members.

² Column II and III are added.

SECTION II—Continued

The Names of the Streets

I. <i>The Original Dutch.</i>	II. <i>The English Translation.</i>	III. <i>The Modern Equivalents.</i>	<i>The No. of Children</i>
15. Op Prince straet....	On Prince Street.....	Beaver St. bet. Broad and William Sts. ¹	23
16. Op the Koning straet	On King Street	Pine Street	14
17. Op de Smits straet.	On Smith Street.....	William St. below Wall St.	42
In de Smits Valley..	In Smith's Valley.....	The East River Shore above Wall St.	44
Buyten de landt-poort	Beyond the Country-gate	Broadway above Wall Street	2
Over 't Versch Water	Beyond the Fresh-Water		
Op the buytenplaatsen	In places around the city		
Total			698 (708)

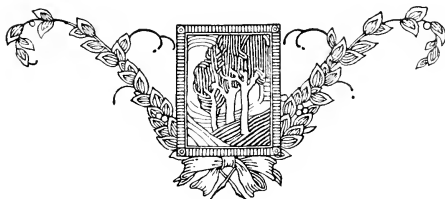
¹ End of a page in the original MS.

There is written: "facit van kinderen": 606 (altogether 606 children). This number can not be reached unless the number of children in "Brouwer straet" be 35. But in the manuscript this number

seems to have been changed. It reads now clearly 25.

The number of children at the end of the page in the manuscript should therefore be 596 instead of 606, and the total 698 instead of 708. The original manuscript does not give the total.

SECTION III.





James M. Mott

PRESENT DOMINE
OF THE
FIRST REFORMED CHURCH
ALBANY, NEW YORK

SECTION III.
MARRIAGE ENTRIES

of the
DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
at New York.

FROM JUNE 14, 1686, to APRIL 23, 1687.

(Banns read.)

1686. den 14 Juni (June 14).

Voor de derdemale (For the third time).

Zeger Corn. van Egmont, j. m.¹ van (from) N. Albanien, en
Femmetje Laurens Zluys, j. d. van (from) N. Yorck.
Beyde wonende Alhier.²

Simon van Breedstede, j. m. van (from) N. Yorke,
Janneken van Laer, j. d. als voren.³
Beyde wonende Alhier.

Johannes Hardenbroeck, j. m. van (from) Amsterd(am).
Sara van Laer, j. d. van (from) N. Yorke.
Beyde wonende alhier.

Hermen Douwensz. Taelman, j. m. van (from) Amsterdam,
en Grietie Minnens, j. d. van (from) N. Amersfort.
d'Eerste wonende op Tappan, en tweede op Haverstroo.
(The one living at Tappan, the other at Haverstroo.)

1686.

June 14. Voor de Eerste male (For the first time).
Simon Claeszen, j. m. van (from) Oosthuysen, en
Tryntie Gerrits, j. d. van (from) Kyckuyt,
beyde wonende alhier.
den 20 Juni (June 20).

Voor de twedemale (For the second time).

Simon Claeszen, j. m. van (from) Oosthuysen, en
Tryntie Gerrits, j. d. van (from) Kyckuyt,
beyde wonende tot (at) N. Yorke.

den 27 Jun. (Jun. 27).

Voor de derdemale (For the third time).

Simon Claeszen, j. m. van (from) Oosthuysen, en
Tryntie Gerrits, j. d. van (from) Kyckuyt.

¹ J. m. = jong man = young
man = bachelor.
j. d. = jonge dochter = young

daughter.

² Both living here.

³ As above.

Voor de Eerstemale (For the first time).

Isaac Arentszen, j. m. v. (from) N. Albanien, en
Anna Populaer, we.¹ v. Elias de Windel.
alle wonende alhier.

1686. July 4.

Voor de twedemale (For the second time).

Isaac Arentszen, j. m. van (from) N. Alb(anien).
Anna Populaer, wed^e. van Elias de Windel.

den 11 Jul. (July 11).

Voor de derdemale (For the third time).

Isaac Arentszen, j. m. v. (from) N. Albanien,
Anna Populaer, wed. v. Elias Windel.
beyde wonende alhier.

Voor de Eerstemale (For the first time).

Jan Dircxen, j. m. v. (from) N. Yorke, en
Catalina Cloppers, j. d. als boven,
beyde wonende alhier.

Barent Liewits, j. m. van (from) N. Yorke,
Johanna van der Poel, j. d. van (from) Renselaerswyck.

den 18 Jul. (July 18).

Voor de twedemale.

Jan Dircxen, j. m. van N. York,
Catalina Cloppers, j. d. als boven.
beyde wonende alhier.

Barent Liewents, j. m. v. (from) N. Yorke,
Johanna van der Poel, j. d. v. (from) Renselaerswyck.

1686. July 18.

Voor de Eerstemale (For the first time).

Jan Eewetsen, j. m. van de (from the) Beets, en
Lysbeth Pluviers, j. d. van (from) N. Yorke.

den 25 Jul. (July 25).

Voor de derdemale (For the third time).

Jan Dircxen, j. m. van (from) N. Yorke, en
Catalina Cloppers, j. d. als boven,
beyde woonende alhier.

¹ we. v. (wed. e v.) = wednwe
van = widow of.

Barent Liewents, j. m. van (from) N. Yorke, en
Johanna van der Poel, j. d. van (from) Renselaerswyck,
d'Eerste woonende alhier, en tweede op Rensl.
(The one living here, the other at Renselaerswyck.)

Voor de Twedenmale (For the second time).
Jan Eewetsen, j. m. van de (from the) Beets, en
Lysbeth Pluviers, j. d. van N. Yorke.
beyde woonende alhier.

En voor de Eerstemale (For the first time).
Simon Corniel, w^r.¹ van Claesje petit Mangin, en
Theuntje Walings, wed^e. van Corn. Jacobszen.
beyde woonende alhier.

[21 (?)—3 Sept.]²

- III. Evert Arentszen, j. m. N. Yorck.
Johanna van Spyck, j. d. Middleburg.
beyde wonende alhier.

[Sept.]³ Avontmael. (Holy Communion.)

[10 Sept.—(?)]

- III. Aert Theunissen Lanen, j. m. van (from) N. Uytrecht, en
Neeltje Jans van Thuyl, j. d. van (from) N. Yorke.
d'Eerste wonende op n. Uytrecht en tweede alhier.
(The one living at New Utrecht, the other here.)

[11-29 Sept.]

- III. Pieter Janszen Bogaert, j. m. van (from) Leerdam, en
Fytie Thyssen, j. d. van N. Albanien.
d'Eerste wonende op N. Haerlem, en tweede op Stuyvsants
bouwerij. (The one living at N. Haerlem, the other at
Stuyvesant's Bowery.)

[19 Sept.—13 Oct.]

- III. Barent Janszen, j. m. v. (from) Midwout, en
Marritje Brouwers, wed^e. van Jacob Pieterszen.
beyde wonende alhier.

1686.

[2-20 Oct.]

- III. Henricus Selyns, wed^r van Machteld Specht, en
Margareta de Riemer, wed^e van den Hr Cornelis Steenwyck.
beyde wonende alhier.

¹ wr. = weduwnaer = widower.

² From here on the MS. gives no dates.

³ The number of the Banns are indicated, however: I, II or III. The official Church Records give the date of the Registration and of the

Marriage; the dates of the publication of the Banns must fall between those dates. They are therefore given here.

⁴ This shows again Do Selyns' use of the Notebook on the pulpit.

[2-20 Oct.]

- III. Isaac Kip, j. m., en
Sara de Mill, j. d. beyde gebooren en wonende alhier.
(Both born and living here.)

[16 Oct.—19 Nov.]

- I. Willem Teller de Jonge, j. m. van (from) N. Albanien, en
Rachel Kierstede, j. d. van (from) N. Yorcke.
beyde wonende alhier.

[26 Nov.—15 Dec.]

- III. Willem Willemszen Bennet, j. m. vande Gujanen (from
Gowanus, en Ariaentje van de Water, j. d. van (from) N.
Yorcke.
d'Eerste wonende op Gujanen en tweede alhier. (The one
living at Gowanus, the other here.)

1687.

[26 Mar.—?]

- III. Revnier van Zicklen, en Janneken van Houw.
d'Eerste wonende op N. Amersfoort, en tweede alhier. (The
one living at N. Amersfoort, the other here.)

[31 Mar.—?]

- III. Jan Strycker, laest wed^r van (late widower of) Swaentie
Jans, en Theuntie Theunis, laest wed^e van (late widow of)
Jacob Hellacken.
d'Eerste wonende tot Midwout en tweede alhier. (The one
living at Midwout, the other here.)

1687.

[15 Apr.—11 May.]

- III. Laurens Thomaszen, j. m. v. (from) N. York, en Catharina
Lievens, j. d. als boven. beyde wonende alhier.

[15 Apr.—11 May.]

- III. Jacob Corneliszen, j. m. van (from) Vlissingen, en Aeltje
Fredericx, j. d. van (from) N. Yorck. beyde wonende
alhier.

[23 Apr.—11 May.]

Jan Meet, j. m. van (from) Oudt Amersfoort in °t Sticht
van Utrecht (old Amersfoort in the Province of Utrecht,
Netherlands) en Grietie Mandevil, j. d. van (from) N.
Amersfoort of °t Lange Eylt. (N. Amersfoort on Long
Island.) beyde wonende alhier.

A RELIC OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH



The above is a facsimile of the plate, nine inches square, which was found under the pillar supporting the gallery nearest the pulpit. The church was erected in 1769 and was especially built for English preaching; the failure to have the services conducted in the English tongue having previously led to the withdrawal of individuals and families to the Episcopal Church, in the communion of which will still be found some of the early and timehonored Dutch names. The plate, therefore, is interesting on account of its local associations, but its historical importance is enhanced by the fact that it is a memorial of the great transition which the community made from the tongue of Grotius and William the Silent to that of Milton and Hooker.

SECTION IV.

SECTION IV.

*HISTORICAL NOTES
ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
FROM 1609 TO 1792,
BY GARRET ABEEL, 1791-2.*

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The

¹ It was the discovery of this plate in 1875, at the taking down of the North Church, which, for

the first time identified Garret Abeel as the writer. See page 43 of this volume.

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1. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"By a stone found under the ruins of the first church the Dutch had in Fort Amsterdam on the Island of Manhattan, now New York City, then New Amsterdam, (it was learned) that it was built in 1642, William Kieft being Director-General."

"After the Dutch had got permission of the natives to build a Fort on the Island of New York, in the year 1623, they built it in the form of a regular square with
four

four Bastions, on a point of land at the entrance of the North and East Rivers, where now the Government House is built. At different periods this fort has been strengthened by making the wall of stone thicker, with first one and then another wall outside of the first wall. The Dutch Director-General and the Commander, besides the other officers, had houses within the fort, and in 1642 a church was built in the southeast corner. This church and (the) houses were burnt down in 1741. It had the secretaries office over the gate. The church was not rebuilt again, but the houses and barracks were; and the Governor's house was burnt again in — and rebuilt again in — and again burnt down in —, after which it was not rebuilt.”¹

“In 1765 Governor Colden, who then resided in the fort, intending to receive into the same and to protect the stamp papers expected hourly from England, took into the fort Major James, and by his directions he had the ramparts of the fort prepared for defence or offence against the inhabitants by the forming of embrasures of cord-wood and dirt and by placing cannon in the same in the year 1765.

When the houses in the fort were burned down and the troops were removed out of the same, the inhabitants dismantled the fort, and pulled down to the ground the north curtain which faced the Broadway. In 1790 and 1791 the fort was entirely demolished and the stones sold or made use of towards building the Government House. The ground was all leveled so that no trace remains of the old fort or where it stood. When they were removing the ruins of the old church or chapel, several vaults were discovered. In one of them were found the remains of the body of the lady of Lord Bellamont in a leaden coffin.”

“The first fort was built back of the old Lutheran Church, or rather a little lower down. As the ground round about the fort was improved as a Garden belonging to the States-General, the second fort was built at the point of land.”

“After

¹ On the opposite page to this account appears the following: “N. B.—The account of the Fort is not

of the first but second fortification as I found out afterwards.”

"After this fort was built by the Dutch the persons who came over from Holland to settle in America for the purpose of trading with the natives for furs, etc., and who could not reside in the fort, built houses under the walls of the fort, and formed the first street, which they called Pearl Street. From time to time as they grew in numbers and formed friendly intercourse with the natives, they increased the extent of the city, which must have contained a number of houses and streets in 1686, as appears by this book" (of Domine Selyns).

"We are informed that the Dutch in imitation of what is done in Holland, built dykes in Broad Street nearly as far as the City Hall. The posts were found standing about ten or twelve feet from the houses on each side of the way not long ago when the street was new paved."

"This city was enclosed with a wall or palisades about the year 16— (1653) from the North River near Trinity Church along Wall Street to the East River."

1744. "It had palisades with block houses surrounding it from river to river—from near the air furnace to the ship-yards," "at the edge of what was called the Meadows, on the west side. Not long before this, the water out of the Fresh Water or "Kollock," ran down to both rivers; to the North River by a ditch, and (to) the East River by a small rivulet, which with rains increased so wide as to require a log to be laid across to walk over. On the hill near the run was a windmill. Some years before this there was a windmill between what is called Crown Street" (now Fulton west of Broadway) "and Cortland Street. Here it was that not forty years ago, Indians, still residing in the lower parts of this State, at particular seasons of the year came to the city, and took up their residence near these mills until they had disposed of their peltry, brooms, shovels, trays and baskets. I have seen wheat growing in 1746 where now St. Paul's Church is built. Then there were not twenty houses from Division (Fulton?) Street to Fresh Water."

"I have seen in 1744 and afterwards several Indian canoes, one after another, come down the East and North

North Rivers and land their cargoes in the basins near the Long Bridge, and take up their residence in the yard and storehouse of Adolph Philips. There they generally made up their baskets and brooms as they could better bring the rough material with them than the ready-made brooms and baskets. They brought with them, if they came from Long Island, quantities of dried clams strung on sea grass straw, which they sold or kept for their own provisions, besides the flesh of the animals they killed in hunt."

"Clams and oysters and fish must have formed the principal food, together with squashes and pompkins, of the natives of the lower part of the State; those who resided in the upper part, besides the fish in the rivers, water wild-fowl and animals of different kinds, Indian corn, squashes and pompkins. At particular times in the spring and fall (they) were visited with such amazing flights of wild pigeons that the sun was hid by their flocks from shining on the earth for a considerable time. Then it was that the natives laid in great store of them against a day of need, by killing them and drying them in the sun or smoking them over a fire, and afterwards packing them up in casks made of old hollow trees. The method they took to kill them was only to go among the trees where they roosted at night and beat them down with poles."

"Curious is the account given of this country by Hudson in his Journal when in 1609, he discovered the same. I have only extracts from it as published by Hartgers in 1642 in Dutch."

"In the year 1609, April 6th (O. S.), Captain Henry Hudson, an experienced English pilot, but in the service of the East India Company of the United States of Holland, left the Texel in a vessel called the Half Moon, navigated by twenty men, Dutch and English. He doubled the Cape of Norway and made toward Nova Sembla, but being impeded by the great cold and the ice, he formed a resolution of visiting the coast of America towards Virginia. July 8th, they arrived on the coast in the latitude 44 degrees, and were obliged to make a harbor in order to get a new foremast, having
lost

lost their old (one). They found a good one, and the natives were kind and willing to trade with them for different kinds of furs upon the most profitable terms. They found here also the greatest quantity of cod-fish. Hudson's men not using the natives well, but taking their effects from them without paying for them, a quarrel ensued, and Hudson was obliged to put to sea. And made land again on August 3d, on latitude 42 degrees. Coasting along from Cape Cod westward, they arrived at Sandy Hook, latitude 40 degrees, 30 minutes, September 12th, 1609. Finding a good entrance and harbor, they came to anchor behind the Hook; sent their boat to what is called Coney Island, lying near Long Island. This island they found to be chiefly a sort of white sand, such as is uncommon to them. Still, on this island, they found a vast number of red plum trees, loaded with fruit, and many of them surrounded and covered with grape vines of different kinds of grapes. There was the greatest plenty of snipe and other birds among the flowers and in the trees. While the ship lay at anchor the natives came on board from the Jersey shore, and traded very fair, giving in exchange for trifles, furs and skins of foxes and martens and other (animals). They brought also birds, fruit and white and blue grapes. What was remarkable, they had on their wrists and feet copper rings."

"Hudson discovering that the bay was the mouth of an extensive river, weighed anchor and taking his course N. E. with his boat ahead to sound, proceeded up (the river). The boat on turning the point of the Narrows met unexpectedly with several canoes of Indians, who, being surprised and frightened, shot at the people in the boat, and killed one of them, named John Coleman, and then made off as fast as they could without being molested by the boat's crew. It was expected that this first instance of hostility would have broke off all intercourse with the natives, but the next day numbers of them came on board, and traded as freely as if nothing had happened."

"After the vessel had passed the Narrows they found a very fine bay, and in the bay at that time five islands; the

¹ See footnote on page 52.

the one they called Nutten Island on account of the great quantity of nut trees growing on the same; the other four islands lay near the west shore, and were not so large. (N. B.—Only two of these islands are now remaining, but the rocks where the others lay are to be seen at low water.)”

“On the point of land where New York is built, they found living a very hostile people who would not deal or trade with them; but those who lived on the western shore, from the Kills upward, came daily on board the vessel while she lay at anchor in the river, bringing with them, to barter, furs and skins of different kinds, and the largest and finest oysters they had ever beheld; also Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes and grapes, and some apples which they exchanged for trifles.”

“Hudson proceeded with his boat up the North River, by them called the Great River Montan(us), and since then, Hudson’s River. As he went up he found all the way the natives on the west shore more affable and friendly than those on the eastern shore. He discovered that on one side of the river the natives were at war with those on the other side. He proceeded up without molestation as far as he judged he could go with his ship, and then took to his boat to explore the river higher up. In his journal he gives the following account of his reception at a landing in latitude 42 degrees, 15 minutes.” (Hudson.)

“I went on shore (he says) in one of their canoes, with an old man who was chief of forty men and women, whom I found in a house made of the bark of trees. The house was exceeding smooth and well finished within all around about. I found there a great quantity of Indian corn and beans. Indeed, there lay to dry near the house of those articles as much as would load three ships, beside what was still agrowing on the fields. When we came to the house two mats were spread to sit on. Immediately eatables were brought to us in red wooden bowls, well made, and two men were sent off with their bows and arrows to kill wild fowl. They soon returned with two pigeons. They also killed immediately a fat dog, and in a very little time

time skinned it with shells they got out of the water. They expected I would have remained with them through the night, but this I did not care to do, and therefore went on board the ship again. It is the finest land for tilling my feet ever trod upon. There are also all sorts of trees, fit for building vessels, etc. The natives were exceeding kind and good tempered; for when they saw that I was making ready to return to the ship, and would not stay with them, judging it proceeded out of fear for their bows and arrows, they took them and broke them to pieces and threw them into the fire. He found growing here also grapes, plums, pumpkins and other fruit."

"The following account from his Journal giving an account of his entering the Hook."¹

"He says, upon my going on shore, after coming to anchor in the bay within the Hook, I found the natives standing along the shore and singing according to their manner. Their clothing was the skins of elks, foxes and other animals, dressed by them. Their food I found to be Turkey corn, Indian corn or maize, of which they bake cakes that are well tasted and good to eat. They came often on board the vessel after this in their canoes made of a yellow wood. Their arms I found to be bows and arrows with sharp stones at the end, fastened with pitch. Those I saw on shore had no houses, but slept in the open air; some on mats of straw sewed together; some on the leaves of the trees. They brought all their goods with them, especially food and wild tobacco, which is strong in taste, and good to chew. They appeared to be a friendly people, but are much inclined to steal and very cunning in carrying away anything they take a liking to."

"It is remarkable that wherever mankind have been found in a state of nature, this evil disposition of stealing from strangers has always been found natural to them."¹

"Hudson while with the Indians on shore, where Albany is now built, was very kindly treated by them, and got in exchange from (them) very valuable furs
for

¹ Abeel meant to insert these entries between those on p. 50.

for trifles. He was invited by signs to come and settle in the country, which they showed was at their service. In turning down the river, when they had gotten in or through the highlands, the Indians in their canoes being round about the ship, one of them climbed up by the stern rope ladder to the window, and took from thence sundry articles. Being seen by the mate, he shot at and killed him. After this all the Indian canoes hastened to the shore, nor could any of them be persuaded to come on board afterwards. The alarm had extended quite down to the Jersey shore, which put an end to their former friendly intercourse, and obliged Hudson to put to sea, October 4th, 1609."

"He arrived safely in Dartmouth, England, November 7th, 1609. From there he wrote to the Dutch West India Company who had employed him, and transmitted his journal and the account of his discoveries to them. In consequence of which the Company sent a ship to Hudson's River for trade in 1610. The captain, no doubt from the account given by Hudson of the hostile disposition of the natives residing along the lower part of the river, and the friendly disposition of those residing near where Albany is built, and also on account of the greater quantity of furs to be obtained there, were induced to fix their first trading place there, and in 1614 they obtained permission of the natives to build a small fort on an island lying a little below Albany on the west side. It was a redoubt with a ditch around it 18 feet wide."

"It had two brass guns and eleven iron ones mounted and was defended by twelve soldiers. The officer that commanded it was Hendrick Christianz; his lieutenant, Jacques Elkins. The nation of Indians who resided near there were called Mohocks, and those on the east side of the river Mahicanders (Mohegans). The advantage derived by the Mohawks from their trade with the Dutch, induced all the other nations to allow them a free trade; so that, desirous to secure them to themselves, they sent orders in 1623 to build forts near the limits of their possessions. They accordingly built Fort Good Hope on the Connecticut River 35 miles (from its mouth where Hartford) now stands;

stands; Fort Nassau on the east side of Delaware Bay; Fort New Amsterdam on the island Manhatans, now New York; and Fort Orange where Albany is built."

"In 1612 they already had a town and fort on York Island. This was only a redoubt, built somewhere near where McComb's new houses are."

"This State when under the jurisdiction of the Dutch West India Company did not prosper as fast as the goodness of the soil and the advantages in trade, one would have thought it would have done. Few emigrants left Holland for these parts, except those who came in a military capacity, or as merchants, or factors under the Company, or civil officers of government. It was the custom of the Company to grant lands to those who have served out the time they had contracted for with the Company, or to let out farms. Hence Bergen, Gamonapa (Communipaw) were settled by disbanded soldiers. Bergen was settled in 1660 and it is remarkable that the inhabitants of those places retain their ancient manners of living, customs, and the disposition of soldiers, especially the old men still living; and their descendants seem most of them to follow their steps. At length in (1660) the town of Bushwick on Long Island was begun and in 1662 it contained twenty-five houses."

"At this time the small towns in the state were surrounded by palisades to prevent surprise by the Indians, and few persons were settled at a distance from those towns or fortifications. Hence the people of Connecticut were emboldened to settle in the neighborhood of Fort Good Hope, near Hartford, and at length grew so numerous and insolent as to quarrel with and dispossess several of the Dutch farmers. See same account further back."

"Some time after the Fort Good Hope was built, an English bark landed people in the River, (near Hartford) against which Jacob Van Curler, commissary for the Company, protested. A year or two after, a number of families came and settled near the fort, and took possession of the River, and in 1640 they encroached upon and took possession of the lands claimed by the Company even near the fort. They regarded

no

no protests but went so far as to beat off the Company's people with clubs and sticks, and threw their plows and other farming utensils into the river; pounded the cattle of some of the Dutch farmers and sold some of them."

"Numbers of protests were made against such proceedings and several letters were written to the English Government upon that head; but they having found the goodness and value of those lands and got possession, laughed at the Dutch and their claims in writing." (1)

"Hartgers observes that the New England people, in answer to the Dutch, made use of many evasions, circumstances, and made up many pretences with plausible arguments, to establish their right, and set aside that of the Dutch Governor. Stuyvesant had several contests in writing about their encroachments. They grew so numerous and daring as at length to take possession and settle on Long Island; for in (1664) they erected the British colors there, and told the inhabitants that they knew of no New Netherland; that all this country belonged to the English, but that they were willing to enter into a treaty. That the right"¹

"In 1640, the Director-General, William Kieft, having command, there came to him a Scotchman with an English commission and laid a claim to Long Island, which was rejected; and he went off again without doing anything, except setting up the common people against the Dutch Government. Those living at Oyster Bay, mostly English, began a mutiny, but were soon quelled by Kieft."

1647. There came over a Scotchman, called Captain Forrester, and claimed Long Island for the Dutchess Dowager Sterling, pretending to be her Governor. He had a commission dated in the 18th year of the reign of King James, (1621), which yet was not signed by the King or anyone else. This man was very proud and haughty and demanded a sight of Governor Stuyvesant's commission, saying that if the commission

¹ Here the story ends abruptly.
After a couple of blank pages,

it continues:

mission was better than his, he would go off, or else Stuyvesant should; but Stuyvesant, after taking a copy of his papers, sent him with the King's ships bound to Holland; but they were obliged to land him in England."

2. ALMSHOUSE.

	Inmates.
Jan. 1st, 1791. Received-----	479
Admitted to Dec. 1st, 1791-----	372
	<hr/> 851
Died -----	57
Discharged -----	247
Bound out -----	83—
	<hr/> 383
	<hr/> 468
Workhouse, left -----	52
Bridewell -----	51
	<hr/> 571

TAXES RAISED BY THE CORPORATION.

	£	s.	d.		
1766-----Total	4669	4	1	Poor-----	2200
1767-----"	4900	0	0	"-----	3000
1768-----"	5400	0	0		
1769-----"	5300	0	0		
1770-----"	6358	14	2		
1771-----"	7184	2	10	"-----	4800

The Commissioners for superintending the Alms-house and Bridewell, having closed their accounts to August 1st, 1791, they stand as follows:

	Years	Alms-house		
		£	s.	d.
Expended from July 1st, 1784, to				
Aug. 1st, -----	1785	3596	9	2½
From Aug. 1st, 1785, to-----	1786	3846	10	6
	1787	4602	15	11
	1788	4305	16	3
	1789	4465	16	9
	1790	5811	2	4
	1791	5483	17	9
		<hr/> 32,112	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 11

	Average No. in House	Bridewell			No.
		£	s.	d.	
From July 1st, 1784, to Aug. 1st, 1785	342	1123	5	4	--
From Aug. 1st, 1785, to	1786	366	986	10 11	67
	1787	438	878	6 5½	71
	1788	410	629	8 8½	61
	1789	425	742	9 ½	83
	1790	553	876	4 2½	80
	1791	522	1089	17 9	75
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			6326	2 5½	

THE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDEWELL AND WORKHOUSE.

The first law which mentions anything relating to the establishment of alms and the maintenance of the poor, was passed 26th Sept., 1693, entitled an Act for Settling a Ministry and Raising a Maintenance in the City of New York, County of Richmond, Westchester and Queens County, one good minister for each. It is enacted among other things that there shall be ten Vestrymen and two Church Wardens, chosen every year by the freeholders, on the second Tuesday in January, who shall lay a reasonable tax on the said respective cities, counties, parishes or precincts for the maintenance of the minister and poor of their respective places.

(END)

3. ITEMS ABOUT THE INCORPORATION OF CHURCHES.

N. B.—The Dutch Church was incorporated 11th May [11th] 1696, by the name of "The Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of the City of New York."

"The Churches [Church?] of England were incorporated, May 6th, 1697, by the title of "The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Church of England by Law Established."

"The Presbyterian Churches [first in Wall Street, 1717] were incorporated by virtue of an Act of Assembly passed April 6th, 1784."

"The Baptist Church was founded, June 19th, 1762; consisted of 28 members. Trustees appointed agreeably

ably to law passed April 6th, 1784." Minister, [Benjamin] Foster.

4. ITEMS ABOUT DUTCH CHURCH BUILDINGS.

"Fort Amsterdam being built in 1623, the Chapel was built in the Fort in 1642. This burnt down in 1741."¹

"The Dutch congregation built what is called the Old Church in Garden Street in 1693. This was a long square, with three sides of an eight square (octagon) at the east end. In front it had a brick steeple, so large a square as to admit of a room above the entry for a Consistory room. This had a chimney in the roof; was as all old Dutch buildings; and a pitched roof shingled. The windows of the church were small panes of glass set in lead. The most of these had Coats of Arms of those who had been elders and magistrates, curiously burnt on the glass by Gerardus Duycking. Some painted arms were also (therein) and are still hanging against the wall."

"It was at first customary in this church, or the one in the fort, to have two boxes strongly bound with iron, with a lid to shut, with a good lock, and a small hole in the top, hanging near the door to receive alms as people went out of church. In front of the box was painted a beggar leaning on a staff. I found those boxes in the garret when the church was repaired in 1766."

"There was another custom in this church introduced for collecting alms instead of the above, afterwards. This was to go about the church when the service was half over with two black bags fastened to a pole with bells at the bottom ringing, while the collection for the poor was made. The bags and sticks are still continued, but the bells are taken off."

"Governor Montgomery [it was Governor Burnet] made this church a present of a very excellent small organ [1720] which was carried off by the British in 1776 or 1777." [This organ was subsequently recognized

¹ The old chapel or Dutch Church was taken down in 1697, and a new Anglican chapel then built, and this Anglican chapel was

burned in 1741. See Ecc. Records for years 1693-1696; also Vol. iii, 2016-18.

nized in a parish church in England by a member of the Collegiate Church.]

"The Dutch congregation increasing, they built what is called the Middle or New Church in 1729 in Nassau Street. This church is 100 feet long and 70 feet wide, with a good steeple. When built, it had no gallery. The ceiling was an interarch, without pillars, until the year 1764, when English service being introduced a gallery was made on the east side and west and south sides of the church, with pillars from the gallery to the ceiling so as to support the roof. The pulpit which stood in the middle of the east side was moved to the north end in 1764. This church was entirely gutted during the war, in 1776, etc.; first applied as a place of confinement and afterward as a riding school. It was reopened again in 1789 and 1790, much as it was before, and at the south end a fine large organ, made in this country, is placed."

"The Dutch congregation finding their churches too small in 1768 and 1769, built the North Church in William Street, 100 feet long and 68 feet wide; a new building with a tile room supported by large pillars. I was one of the commissioners for building this church, and before the most northerly pillar was erected, I put under the same a pewter plate, well-secured against moisture, with the following inscription on the same."¹

"Mr. Laidly, called in 1763, preached 1st English sermon in Middle Church, 1764."

"1st stone laid of this church, July 2d, 1767, by I. Roosevelt. The sermon May 25th, 1769.

Cost of building.....	£11,948	9s.	4d.
Subscription	3,839	8	0

"This church was also applied as a ——— or jail during the war, by the British, and very much damaged, but repaired in 1784."

5. ITEMS

¹ This inscription was not inserted in this book; but the plate was recovered in 1875 at the tak-

ing down of the North Church. See page 43 of this Volume.

5. ITEMS ABOUT THE BUILDINGS OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

(1) "Trinity Church in the Broadway was built in 1696 (1697?) by the Episcopal congregation; and burnt down in 1776. Rebuilt again in 1788-9. They also built St. George's Chapel in Beekman Street in 1752, and the St. Paul's Church in the Broadway in 1766. They are all three elegant buildings. The two [latter] were not damaged by the British during the war."

(2) "The Dissenters or Presbyterians built a meeting house or church in Wall Street in 1719, and enlarged it in 1748; and as it was gutted by the British in 1777, it was repaired again in 1785."

"(In) 1767 they built a New Brick Church in the fields or in Chatham Street [Park Row] at the head of Beekman Street. In the war this was also gutted, and repaired again in 1784-5."

(3) "The Seceders built a church in Little Queens (Cedar) Street in 1768."

(4) "The Baptists built a good church in Gold street."

(5) "The Lutherans had a small stone church on the Broadway on the south side of Trinity Church. This was destroyed during the war. They had another good stone church on K. G. (King George, now William) street, corner of Frankfort street. This church was not damaged during the war. It had a small organ in it."

(6) "There are two places of worship in the city for Methodists, one in John Street, and another in the Out Ward in (Forsyth) Street and (Division) Street. The last is a stone building built in 1789, but not yet finished inside."

(7) "There is a small place of worship in Great George (———) Street built in 1789 or 1790, by a small Independent congregation."

(8) "The German Calvinists have a church in Nassau Street built in (1765)."

(9) "The

(9) "The Jews have a synagogue in Jews' Ally, a small square stone building. The congregation is but small."

(10) "There is a brick Roman Catholic Chapel in Barclay street corner of Church street."

6. ITEMS ABOUT JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

"The first place made use of for a jail and court house was on the site of the house of A. Brinkerhoff, corner of Dock and Coenties Street. There is still the dungeon in the cellar. In (17—) the State built a publick Court House and Jail, in the upper end of Broad street on Wall street. It was built in the form of a double I, (or L) open in the middle, and places of confinement for criminals in the cellar. The first story had two large staircases to go up to the middle story, and two large and small rooms. The middle of the second story was the front room, and one end the Assembly room, and the other for the magistrates."

"The garret had rooms for the confinement of debtors. It was customary for the debtors to hang out of the dormer windows, from the end of a pole, a bag or an old shoe to beg charity of people passing by, with the most doleful cries."

"In (17—) a new jail was built and the prisoners removed; and the City Hall was kept entirely for Court and the Assembly. In 1785 it underwent an entire alteration, with additions and improvements for the use of congress. It was begun to be rebuilt in October, 1788, and (was) ready to accommodate Congress in 1789. The alterations and improvements are said to have cost 20,000 pounds. It is a most superb building."

(11) College or University.

(12) Quaker Meeting.

(13) Scotch Presbyterians.

(14) Moravian Church.²

7. ITEMS

¹ Four other churches in the city are mentioned.

² G. A. ought to have placed these with the other denominations. Sub. 5.

7. ITEMS ABOUT THE HOUSE FOR CORRECTION, POOR HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

"The Corporation had a House of Correction and a Poor House built in the fields, now called the (City Hall) Park. This being too small, a large House was built in the same row in — and 'The Bridewell.'¹ It is a strong stone building with a good front."

"In (17—) a subscription was set on foot and a large sum of money raised for building and endowing a Hospital for the sole The Assembly granted 800 pounds a year out of the excise. The building was begun in (17—) and nearly finished, when by the carelessness of a carpenter some shavings left in one of the rooms took fire, by which the wooden parts of the building were consumed. Since the peace, by donations and the grant of — pounds by the Assembly, out of—, it has been repaired, and at this time has about 12 or 15 patients in it who are attended by the physical gentlemen of the city. Two 'Dispensaries' have lately been established in the city by subscription. An apothecary is fixed, with a salary, in the houses to give out the medicines prescribed by the different doctors to the poor, recommended to their care by the subscribers under proper restrictions—a most useful and worthy humane institution."

8. ITEMS ABOUT MANUFACTORIES.

"By a subscription, a manufactory of linen and cotton yarn has been and is still carried on in this city, and proves the means of employing a great many poor in spinning, etc. There is no doubt but that manufactories for a number of articles now imported from foreign countries might be carried on here, especially in the Iron Branch. We have three air furnaces on the (Manhattan) Island."

"A manufactory

¹ The term "Bridewell" originated in England in 1553, when a hospital was built near St. Bridget's Well. This place was subsequently used as a House of

Correction, and the name was corrupted into Bridewell, equivalent to a prison. The word was common in New York until about 1850.

"A manufactory of tiles [exists], several of earthen and stone wear, etc., and of the Cards at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in France. Many French Protestants came over and settled in this city at New Rochelle and the Paltz. They built a church in Kings (Pine) street in 1704. At present it is made use of as a store-house, all of the congregation being dead or having joined other churches."

"In Broad street is a brick building with arches to support a long room designed as an Exchange, but now used as a place of meeting of the Tammany Society."

Markets: Fly-; Oswego-; Bear-; Pecks-; Kip-; New Slip-; Exchange-.

Theatre in Johns Street.

9. THE CITY LIBRARY.

"Before the Revolution we had a library of 1200 volumes belonging to an Incorporated Society of Gentlemen. The books were carried off or stolen during the war; but about two years ago (1788) the Society was again called together and a Library [started] which by the new subscription has been already enabled to purchase above 2,000 volumes, and are daily adding more."¹

"(They) have a charter dated 25th of November, 1772, confirmed with some additional privileges by the Legislature."

10. THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

"There is now building and near finished a large house where Fort George formerly stood, called 'The Government House,' and designed for the residence of the Governor of this State. It is an elegant two-story brick building of an oblong square form, (being) — feet in front and — feet in the rear."

"The ground floor contains a number of very convenient rooms for servants and kitchens. In front is an elegant

¹ See Keep's History of the New

York Society Library, 1908, page 202.

elegant pediment, supported by four large — pillars, on bases of an equal height to the floor where is a balcony to which you ascend by two flights of steps. The door leads you into a large, elegant hall, the whole height of the building, and is — feet by — feet —. It is on a level with the second story; (there) is a gallery around it by which a communication is kept up with all the upper rooms, which are large and convenient. A large stairs leads also to them at the side of the hall; the building having three sides of an eight square (an octagon) in the rear, gives room to enlarge, and to lighten two large rooms, one on each floor. Those, and indeed, all the rooms in the house, command a most extensive and delightful prospect, some into the East River, some quite to the Narrows; others up the North River."

11. COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

"In 1754 King's College was founded. In 1787 the Legislature by an Act, called it Columbia College, and put it under the care of 24 gentlemen who are a body corporate by the name and style of 'The Trustees of Columbia College of the City of New York.'"

"In 1787 an Act was passed constituting 21 gentlemen, of whom the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor for the time being are members ex-officio, a Body corporate and politic by the name and style of 'The Regents of the University of the State of New York.'"

12. HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF NEW YORK.

"After Hudson had discovered [the territory of] the State of New York and the river which bears his name, in 1609, and had transmitted an account of this his discovery to his employers—the West India Company of Amsterdam; for Hudson himself was prevented by an order of the British Government, he being an English subject, from leaving England and sailing in foreign employ; he had a vessel now, given him by some British merchants in order that he might prosecute

cute the design he had attempted in his former voyages of discovery—a passage by the N. E. or N. W. to China; in this, his last voyage, he unfortunately lost his life, by a mutiny of a part of his men. Among them was one, Henry Green, a young man whom he had taken into his house, supplied with victuals and drink, and had now taken along with him. This villain, joining part of the crew, cruelly turned Captain Hudson and eight of the crew who would not join them, adrift at sea, on board a small boat. No doubt they perished, having never been heard of again.”

“The Dutch sent several vessels to America to trade with the natives of Hudson’s River from 1610 to 1614, when they first got permission of the natives to build a small fort on an island near Albany. This fort mounted two brass and eleven iron guns. It had a ditch around it about 18 feet wide. The first officer, who commanded 12 soldiers there, was named Jacques Elckins.”

“The North River was then called by the Dutch the Great River or the River Montaines, and the island New York is built upon (was called) Manatans. It was not until the year 1615 that permission was obtained from the natives to build a small house or trading house. This, as I have been informed by old people, was not where the last fort was built, but was somewhere on the bank of the river where McComb’s houses are now built. And this is probable first, because a grant was obtained from the natives of a lot of ground for a garden to this fort, which lot extended from the fort to where now Trinity Church burying ground or Church Yard is. It was called the Company’s Garden, and when the English had dispossessed the Dutch, this Garden was referred (to) in the first charter as a demesne of the fort, as was also a grant afterward obtained by the West India Company of a piece of land called the Company’s land, and in the charter The King’s Farm, lying on the west side of the Broadway from Division (Fulton) street to the meadows next (to) Lisenard’s (lands). A part of the Garden before mentioned was granted in (1697) to (Trinity Church) and to others, but by an Act of Assembly passed

passed in () those grants were vacated and reverted to the Crown, and it was declared that it (they) should forever remain as a demesne to the Fort; but the last has since been granted to several persons and the first to the Corporation of Trinity Church."

"But to return to the fort. In 1755 in digging for the foundation of a house somewhere near the bank of the river, an old stone were (was) found, which from its thickness was judged to belong to a fortification. Another reason may be given why the first fort was on a different spot from the last, is, that it is natural that the Dutch would choose to remain in security against the natives in a fortification, while another was building. I therefore, cannot agree with Mrs. Morse that the first fort was about two miles out of town. They never would have built a fort so far from the shipping."

"In 1620 or 1621, the West India Company obtained a grant from the States General of the United Netherlands of the part of America discovered by Hudson, extending from Connecticut near to the Delaware and running inland to Canada, together with its islands, etc. After this grant they ordered four forts to be built at the extent of their possessions, that is, one called Fort New Amsterdam, at Manhattan Island, now New York; one near Connecticut River; one near the Delaware; and one at Albany."

"The fort at New York was built in 1623 on a point of land, being the southwest extremity of the island, fronting the bay. It would appear from the discovery of a great number of red cedar palisades under the foundation of the old fort in 1791, that the first fort was only a stockade, perhaps with block houses. The time it was built (rebuilt) of stone cannot be rightly ascertained by any old Dutch accounts. It was a good stone fort when the English took it in 1664. It is probable that in a few years after 1623 it was built of stone, as I find that in 1643 a stone or brick chapel was built by Director Kieft in the southeast corner of it. It was a square with four bastions, two of which had powder magazines under them. Besides the chapel within, it was the house for the commanding officers, and barracks (for the soldiers), and over the gate was a square building

building for the secretaries (secretary's) office. The gate was in the north curtain; (curtain—the space between the bastions); it had also a *salleport* (sally port—a postern gate) in the east and in the south curtains. It commanded one of the most delightful and extensive prospects in nature; had an intercommand of the city, but would not have been of very great service in commanding the bay and rivers. And it mounted 46 guns in 1678, and these were mostly brass 12 and 18 pounders, extremely neatly cast. Part of these were lost in the expedition against Louisbourg (Louisburg) and part against Canada, and (were) never returned to the city. What became of them at last, I have not learnt.”

“The fort, chapel and houses were repaired and partly rebuilt in 1693 and again in 1726. The houses and chapel and barracks burnt down in 1741, being set on fire by the negroes. Houses and barracks rebuilt again in 1744-45; burnt down again in —.”

“(The) house while standing was always the residence of the Governors, and the fort was the most of the time garrisoned by a company of Independent Regulars Soldiers; in their absence the militia did duty.”

“In 1765 when the stamp papers were expected from England, Governor Colden resided in the fort, and intending to receive and protect them in the fort, got Major James, a British officer, to take possession of it and fortify it. This was done by raising embrasures of wood and dirt, and mounting and planting cannon in order. The stamp paper was landed under the protection of a man-of-war commanded by Captain Kennedy. Previous to this Colden had ordered all the cannon in the battery to be spiked up. This, and the preparations in the fort, alarmed, but did not intimidate the people, who, after parading through the streets with a wooden 32-pounder gun on which was placed a figure resembling the Governor, carried it to the fort, demanded the stamps. This being refused, they took the Governor's coach, sled, etc., out of his stable and burnt them before the gates of the fort; and a party went to the house of Major James, the contents of which were brought out and destroyed by fire. This did not satisfy the people, and had it not been for some moderate persons,

persons, the fort would have been stormed and consequently much blood shed. The people were only pacified by the Governor delivering the stamp papers to the Corporation of the City. The inhabitants therefore in 1775 were not sorry the houses in the fort were burnt down in (); for they got the Provincial Congress to issue orders that the fort should be dismantled. Accordingly the north bastion was entirely taken away. The British did not think proper to rebuild it again during the war, only stockades were put up instead of a stone wall, and a few troops kept in the fort."

"After the peace, and when the Americans got possession of the city, it was not thought proper to repair the fort again, as it was wished that the inhabitants might never again be intimidated by it as they had been twice before; once in the time of Jacob Leisler, when the town was actually fired upon. The ball which struck the house of Jacobus Van Cortland, then one of the Council, was masoned in the wall fronting the fort in Dock street, (Pearl street, west of Broad street); and afterwards by Governor Colden in 1765."

"In (1789) a resolution was passed by the Assembly to remove the ruins of the fort and make use of the stones in building a Governor's house, etc. Accordingly in 1790, it was begun to be worked at, and in 1791 no trace was remaining of it. In removing the rubbish and dirt on the east side of the fort, under where the chapel stood, there was found several vaults in which were the coffins and skeletons of several persons. In one was found the body of the wife of Lord Bellomont in a leaden coffin, with an inscription on a plate of — to the following —."

"The bones, etc., were all carefully collected and removed to Trinity Church Yard."

"When Nicolls took the fort from the Dutch, it was by him called Fort James instead of Fort New Amsterdam. When Henry Sloughter was Governor it was called Fort William Henry. When Lord Cornbury, in 1702, was Governor, it was called Fort Ann. Upon the accession of King George to the throne its name was changed to Fort George, which it retained 'till destroyed; and as it is now gone, unless some account is kept

kept of it, after some years it may not be known where it stood or any description or account of it to be obtained:—this induces me to give its history.”

“Before I proceed further I must remark that as the Hollanders were not fond of emigrating, few came over to America, but such as were employed in the service of the West India Company, either as factors, officials or soldiers; their object being more to derive an advantage from the fur trade in America, than from the cultivation of lands, and settling the country; therefore no Germans or other nations were permitted by them to come over and settle in the country. Some Swedes, it is true, came and settled near the Delaware on land claimed by the Dutch; but this being a forcible intrusion, the Dutch did not let them hold possession long. By this bad policy, in the Company, they, it may be said, lost this country.”

“It appears that when Dr. Thomas Dale and Robert Argol took the first fort built in New York, there were but four houses without the same, inhabited by the Dutch; and when New York was taken by Nicolls in 1665 (1664), in a letter to the Duke of York, (he) writes:—‘That such is the mean condition of this town, New York, that not one soldier to this day, has lain in sheets or upon any other bed than canvas or straw.’ There could not have been a vast number of immigrants from Holland residing in the place when taken. Few then returned to Holland; yet I find in 1686 [when this book was used by Selinus (Selyns)] there were only 354 [566] men and women with 702 children belonging to the Dutch Church; that number of inhabitants New York could not have contained in 1664. Those who removed in the (into this) country and built houses, built them under the guns of the fort at first for protection therefrom. Pearl street was the first street. I find by an account in my possession that in 1686 there were 16 streets in the city, namely,

1. Pearl street.
2. Broadway.
3. High street.
4. Low street.
5. Brewers (or Stone) street.

6. Prince's

6. Prince's street.
7. King street.
8. Exchange street.
9. New street.
10. Beaver street.
11. Marckvelt street.
12. Bridge street.
13. Broad street.
14. Smith street.
15. Smith's Valley or Vley, now Queen street.
16. Dock street.

"Many British subjects must have come over and settled at New York from 1664 to 1686. This appears by the names of some of the streets. I find by an account taken of the inhabitants of New York in 1697, there were

Whites	3727
Blacks	575
<hr/>	
Total	4302

"There must have been about five hundred houses, allowing eight to a house."

"By an account taken in 1678 there were 343 houses, containing 3430 inhabitants, or 10 to a house. To see the amazing increase of the city, I have collected the following account of inhabitants and houses at different periods:—

Years	Houses	Inhabitants
1615 -----	4	30
1678 -----	343	± 3430
1686 -----	± 450	3800
1697 -----	500	4302
1755 -----	2200	
1756 -----		12,763
1771 -----		22,763
1786 -----		23,614
1790 -----	5000	30,032."

"Vessels entered in New York Custom House.

Years	Square rigged	Sloops	Boats	Total
1678 -----	3	8	7	18
1686 -----	10	3	20	33
1696 -----	40	62	62	164

1774 ----- with coasters.

Tonnage of 1774, 40,812.

1788, Jany. } --- 317 635 952

1789, Jany. } ---

1789 } --- 353 755 1108

1790, Do. } ---

No boats or coasters included.

1750 ----- 90 142, including coasters."

"Militia of the whole state.

1692 was not above 3000.

1678 N. Y. P. was not above 2000, including 140 horse.

1688 was not above 2500. Horse 300, Dragoons 50.

1756 Militia of New York about 2300 men."

"Exports and Imports at different periods.

Dec. 9th, 1755, to 23d Feb. 1756, exported 12,528 lbs. Flaxseed.

Sept. 29th, 1749, to Sept. 29th, 1750, entered from Great Britain and Ireland, 16 vessels.

Cleared out for Great Britain and Ireland, 21 vessels.

Cleared out for Holland, 5 vessels.

Cleared out 6731 tons (of) provisions, chiefly flour; besides grain, estimated or shipped by number of bushels and not by tons.

D. Summary.

Imported about 800 pipes Madeira wine; re-exported 226 pipes; cleared out tar, 2008 bushels; pitch, 156; turpentine, 20; which were imported from the Carolinas.

1678. Entered not above, 15 vessels of 100 tons each, on an average; of which 5 small ships and a ketch are not belonging to New York. Four of ditto built here."

"Fortifications continued."

"The Dutch carried stockadoes, or as they called it, a wall, across from East to North River, about from the lower part of Wall street, then the Strand, to the river back of the English Church. I cannot learn if there were block houses along the line; no doubt there were.

By

By old writings it appears that there were two gates; the Land Gate in Broadway, and the Water Gate in Queen (now Pearl) street. When it was removed, I cannot learn."

"In 1703 the Assembly voted 1500 pounds towards erecting two batteries, one on each side of the Narrows. They were never built. Governor Cornbury received the money, but never accounted for it. For raising that sum the Assembly came to the following curious resolution, viz.,

That every person having the honour to be of her Majesty's Council, pay a year, £2.	0.	0
Every representative	1	0 0
Every practitioner of law	1.	0. 0.
Every one wearing a periwig	5s.	0
Every bachelor above 25 years	2	6d.
Every freeman from 16 to 60		9
For each slave from 16 to 60	1	0
Spirit of Molasses and Natg—cen		3.

I find that the tax on wigs must have been passed, as it brought, in a year, by Treasurer's account, £9 17s 5d.

And from 17th August, 1732, to March 1st, 1734, £26 3s 2d.

N. B.—At this time wigs were much in fashion, especially with the Dutch."

"In 1734 commissioners were appointed to build a half-moon battery on Copses rocks, near Whitehall. After it was finished, in trying the guns, one of them burst and killed two persons. It could mount 70 guns."

"1741. The Province received a donation from the Crown of 136 cannon, from 32 to 8 pounders, with all the implements necessary thereto, and 1000 muskets complete, besides powder and other articles amounting to £6,773 15s."

"1741. A battery or bastion of 20 guns (was) voted to be built on the flat rock back of the Fort. It was done."

"1744. A battery of 8 guns was built at Red Hook."

"1745. (It was) voted to build 4 batteries, and stockading the city from river to river along the meadows, the Fresh Water, and so across to Domine's Hook."

1 Battery

¹ This was not far from the present line of Canal street, and

bending to the foot of Grand street, East River.

1 Battery and Block House on Domine's Hook, 8 guns.

1 Battery, etc. (on the) Desbrosses (Estate).

1 Battery (at) Capt. Rutger's wharf, 8 guns.

1 Battery on Benjamin Peck's (land), 6 guns.

N. B.—At a small distance from each other, block houses were built along the pallisadoes, which were filled up in the inside about 3 feet and loop holes made for muskets."

"The half-moon battery was taken away, and a battery built from Whitehall opposite to the north corner of the fort, by a plan of Mr. John Dice, who was overseer of the works. It had an embrasure of wood and could mount 92 guns."

"Just before the last war with Britain, or in 1775 or 1776, the Batterys were repaired, and a Fort called "Independence" built on a hill near the houses of Mr. Nicholas Bayard. It had a most commanding prospect, was built of sods and dirt, had a ditch round it, several cannon mounted with a magazine under ground, and houses slightly built for the defenders of it; yet upon the whole it was more for show than for real service, having no water nor defence against bombs. It is now demolished."

"In 1776 the pavements opposite the slips were taken up and bulworks of plank and dirt raised across them. These were also more for show than for use, as there was left a vast many place unfortified where the British could land."

"Such was the state of our fortifications in 1775, until an order was issued by G. Washington with the concurrence of the Provincial Congress, to remove the cannon out of the city and to dismantle the fortifications, they being judged untenable."

"Some of the cannon went by water to Albany, some to King's Bridge and some were left behind."

"I forgot to take notice of a fortification built in 1776 on the heights along the river, near King's Bridge, and called Fort Washington. This the British stormed and took, and killed above — American."

Extract

Extract from Mars's Geo.

"It is found by a memorandum in one of the old Registers that the number of inhabitants in the city by order of the King, in 1697, was

Whites, men-----	946
Whites, women-----	1018
Young men-----	864
Young women-----	899
	<hr/>
	3727
Negroes, men-----	209
Negroes, women-----	205
Boys and girls-----	161
	<hr/>
	576

(The Population)

1756 was-----	10,881
1771 "-----	21,863
1786 "-----	23,314
1790 "-----	33,311

"Markets."

"The first market building, I am informed, stood in the vacant space opposite to where the Government (House) is built."

"Not long after a bridge was built at the south end of Broad street unto the river; and a market placed near the middle of the same; with two basins (built) to admit and shelter the boats and canoes coming to market; they extend from Whitehall to Coenties Market; on the outside wharf was a crane for unloading goods, this being then the deepest and largest wharf; as buildings advanced eastward, they built another market on Great Dock street opposite the house of Mr. Abraham Brinkerhoff; and at the corner of Great Dock and Coenties Lane where the house of Mr. Abraham Brinkerhoff and the next stand, there the first goal (jail) stood. The market was called the "Lower Market"; afterward "Coenties Market" from Conrad Ten Eyck who lived at the side of the same."¹

"The

¹ Conrad or Coenradt was contracted into Coentje, pronounced

almost like Quincy; hence Coenties Slip.

"The next market was built in the open space opposite to Smith street in the Old Slip (S. E. corner of Hanover Square). This was called the Great Flesh (Meat) Market, and afterwards the Old Slip Market, the water out of the slip coming up to the north end of the Market. This was entirely removed when the slip was filled up."

"The next market was built at the lower end of Wall street, just below Queen (Pearl) street. It was first called the Exchange Market; afterward the Meal Market, meal being ordered to be exposed for sale (sale) there only. A bridge was built at the south end of it, here the merchants met after the [Tontine] Coffee House was removed from the corner of Broad street, next the wharf."

"The next Market was built in the slip where the Fly Market (Fly-Vlei Valley) now stands. [Lower end of Maiden Lane.] It was built on a line, nearly, of Queen [Pearl] street, the shore being there, and the water running up in a small creek nearly to Alstyn's shop on Maiden Lane, and the hollow to near Os. M."

"Before I describe other Markets I must observe that in 1686 there were only two markets in the city, as appears by Governor Dongan's charter. These were the Long Bridge Market and the Coenties Market."

"In 1730 when a new charter was given to the city there were five market places, viz.,

One at Coenties Slip.

One at Old Slip.

One at the lower end of Wall street.

One at Countesses Slip [Maiden Lane].

One at the Long Bridge."

"This last was removed in [17—] and a brick building upon arches erected as an Exchange, but it never answered the design; for soon after it was built, the merchants removed their place of meeting to the corner east of Wall street and Dock street, next the Meal Market.

"Several Markets were built after 1730; one in Whitehall; one west end of Pearl street; one in Broad street,

street, near Garden street; two near the North River. These two were built—the first to draw country people from [the] Oswego Market in the Broadway, opposite to Crown [Cedar] street. None of the five answered the design. In one of the two last, the only, or first thing offered for sale was a bear, from which it obtained the name of the Bear Market; then the market was removed out of the Broadway to where it now stands in Maiden Lane. It was often so filled with sellers as to render the passage of carriages on the sides dangerous and inconvenient.”

“After this a Market of brick was built in Peck’s Slip; and since the war, one in the New or James’s Slip; and one in Greenwich street, North River; and one at the Exchange. Of those markets which are now (1792) standing are (the)

Exchange Market. [Near Bowling Green.]

Smith’s Fly Market. [Smith’s Vlei (Valley) Market; foot of Maiden Lane.]

Peck’s Slip Market.

New or (James) Slip Market.

Maiden Lane Market.

Greenwich Street Market.”

“Every day is a market day, and quantities of every kind of food comes not in any markets on the continent. For particulars and state, see back of this book.”

[The] “Site New York was built on, when the natives possessed the island.

“From where the Air Furnace is along the North River, quite down to the point beyond the Government House, the ground was high toward the river and extended at some distance —, descended a little, going south to a body of Islinglass (Isinglass—Mica)? rocks, which Evans in his analyses of these states, says is part of a vein of stone that continues to the southern states, in some places appearing above the surface of the earth, then dipping again. From this rock the shore ran [“extended” is inserted over “ran”] to a point of rocks nearly opposite to Nutten [Governor’s] Island, and called Copse Rocks; and then the shore ran up from the point to Dock street [lower end of Pearl street] straight, and so along east till Broad street, where

where there was a creek running up to near Federal Hall, with a bridge across, and made with dikes at the side, somewhat like those in Holland by the Dutch, when they get possession of the ground near it."

"From the east side of Broad street the shore ran along to Dock street and Hanover Square, a little in Queen [Pearl] street, till Fly Market, where was a hollow [gully—Maiden Lane] running to near Broadway; and so along Water street till the New Slip at John de Peyster's. From there to Catharine street was a salt meadow, and this extended from said Catharine street to the west of Roosevelt street, where was a high bank running along to the Fresh Water, and then around the Kollek to a meadow of Mr. Rutgers. From the west side of this meadow the hill ran till it reached the river. It is remembered when the water ran from the Fresh Water (Pond) to the East River; and near where Janeway's house is, there was a log to walk upon to get across. From near where the German Church is built [northeast corner of William and Frankfort street—the so-called Swamp Church—the spot now partly under the Brooklyn Bridge] to near Queen street, was swamp. This name 'Swamp' it still retains." [Beekman's Swamp.]

"In digging wells the land is mostly sand and some clay; seldom rocks; the water at first good; but as buildings increase, it grows brackish. Along Maiden Lane was a hollow, or low land, some way up."

"Wharfs." [Wharves.]

"The first was built from Whitehall to Coenties Market on a line of Little Dock street. In front of this was, after a little time, built two basins, with a bridge as a division, the openings being at the side of the bridge. On the outside wharf was a crane erected."

"Governor Hunter in about [the year 1715] granted to the owners of the upland, permission to build a quay from the Old Slip to the Meal Market. It was called 'Hunter's Quay' and also 'Rotten Row.' These were long the principal wharfs; but the city growing, wharfs were continued to be built until the most of them are
extended

extended four hundred feet into the river, which was the extent of the soil granted to the Corporation by the charter of Governor Montgomery. It would be endless to describe all the wharfs. Sufficient it is to say that nothing can exceed their safety and conveniency. They have, some of them, twenty-two feet at low water. The river only being the harbor, the wharfs are a security for the vessels, although they are seldom in danger in riding in the rivers or the bay. The bottom is good anchoring; not many reefs of rocks. The navy of Great Britain could with conveniency ride in them. Besides these the British found safe harbors in winter, in the Wallabout, and [in] Bushwick and Newtown creeks."

Streets.

"The city being built first upon an irregular spot of ground, the builders only sought the greatest conveniency joined to the least expense. Hence they built their houses at the sides of hills or in hollows, just as they ran, without paying any regard to the straightness or width. It was not laid out in streets by any law or ordinance until the year [], and then only few streets [were] laid out. It is remarkable that a few blocks in the city are square or the houses built on them. Even streets laid out not above from fifteen to twenty years ago in general laid out square are crooked. No doubt the city surveyor's idea of beauty was a crooked line. Some persons have preferred its crooked and angular streets to the regular streets of Philadelphia, the latter partaking too much of a sameness. It is certain that the irregularity of ground of New York contributed to its cleanliness; and since the late improvements of arched pavements in the middle and bricks at the side, few cities in America can vie with it for — cleanness of streets."

"Broadway and Queen [Pearl] streets are wide and airy. Most of the other streets are from 30, 40, 50 to 60 feet wide, and many of those leading from Broadway to the north are straight and of an even decent [width?]. Since the last great fire when all the houses were burnt down, [they were] laid out very spacious, above [] feet wide."

"There

"There are properly no squares; but large spaces are left at the head of some of the streets by being widened; as at the head of Queen [Pearl] street, in Hanover Square; in the Broadway opposite to the Governor's House, [Bowling Green]; in Broadway fronting the Bridewell and Poor House, [along the City Hall Park]. Most of the streets north of the Fresh Water are laid out regular."

Government of the City.

"Under the Dutch it was governed by Burgomasters, Schepens and a Schout. The seal of the city in those days was nearly as is here represented:—"

[Seal not given.]

"June 12th, 1665, it was incorporated by Governor Nicolls and allowed a mayor, five aldermen and a sheriff."

"April 22d, 1686, a new charter [was] granted the city by Governor Dongan; to have a mayor, town-clerk, six aldermen and six assistants, to be called—"The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York"; to have one Chamberlain or Treasurer; one Sheriff; one Coroner; one Clerk of the Market; one high and seven sub-Constables; one Marshall or Sergeant at Mace."

"1730. A new charter given by Governor John Montgomery; [the city] to have a Mayor, a Recorder, 7 Aldermen, 7 Assistants for the seven wards in which the city was then laid out. They [were] to be called by the name of 'The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York'; [the city was] to have one Sheriff; one Coroner; one Common Clerk; one Chamberlain; one High Constable; 16 Assessors; 7 Collectors; 16 Constables, and 1 Marshall."

"Agreeably to this charter the city has always been governed, both before and after the war [of 1776] until (....), when Justices were appointed by (....) in the different wards to assist or rather relieve the Magistrates from the duties of attending the suits in law before them under the sum of ten pounds. By the charter they had no right to try any suit for more than

than 40 shillings; by law it was extended to 5 pounds and 10 pounds. The Corporation by this means was able to attend more to the concerns of the City. To their honor be it said, their endeavors have been unwearied to advance the credit, ornament and convenience of the City; and [their labors] were also crowned with success."

[Markets continued.]

The city has a market day every day in the week, and plentier, no city on the Continent can boast. In the first place all the year round the very best of beef may be purchased in the greatest plenty. The average price for the very best is from four pence to four and a half pence by the quarter; middling good country killed beef may be bought at two and a half to three pence.

Pork is exceedingly plenty in the fall of the year; sells from four to four and a half pence per pound.

Mutton can be had all the year through, but so plenty that the fattest does not stand in above three or four pence per pound.

Veal is also plenty in the spring and exceedingly reasonable [in price].

Venison is brought in considerable quantities from Long Island and from other parts.

Wild fowl of every kind, when in season, is brought in quantities daily to market. Long Island shores near the sea are covered with those [fowls] at some seasons of the year.

A best wild goose is from 2 shillings to 3 or 3 and 6 pence.

A brace of ducks, if fat, one shilling and six pence.

Other ducks, etc., from 6 pence to a shilling.

Snipes and other birds in plenty; grouse, heath-hens, quails and wild pigeons, partridges; amazing plenty.

The last sell often (for) one shilling, and quails at two and a half pence.

Incredible are the quantities of tame fowl of every kind daily brought to market, dead, besides those delivered on vessels for shipping.

Butter

Butter in some years is good and plenty and cheap, although in all years we have enough; [also] cheese.

In the spring of the year about the middle of April, commences the shad fishery in our bays and rivers; when the quantity of those, together with herring, bass and week-fish brought to market is not to be believed unless seen. Last year just below the Narrows on the Long Island side, one net, or rather three, for they were obliged to surround the first with two others, brought to the shore above — shad in one haul. They are sold from 20 to 30 shillings a hundred (\$2.50 to \$3.75 per hundred). Herring from a shilling and six pence to three shillings (per hundred). Vast quantities are bought at the fishing places by the country people and salted for summer food.

Many wagon loads of sheep-heads [a kind of fish] and bass are daily brought in their season from the south side of Long Island to market and sold, the first from 9 pence to 2 shillings a peck; the others sometimes not above a penny a pound; but in general about three pence [per pound]. Black fish and bass are caught in large quantities just outside of Sandy Hook, besides what comes from the eastward. They are sold from 3 pence to 5 pence per pound.

Of live cod there are a plenty in the winter and spring. Salted cod, fresh and salted salmon may be almost always obtained in plenty; and turtle and summer and spring mackerel (are) some seasons so plenty, that for a shilling as much may be bought as will suffice 12 people. Eels and various other kinds in their season may be purchased in the market. Of the variety exposed for sale, some curious gentleman made a list that amounted to above thirty. (Various) species of lobsters and crabs are also in (their) season, exceedingly plenty and cheap; the first at two pence per pound; the others a shilling a dozen.

Oysters were formerly brought in amazing quantities from banks lying between Bedlow's and Oyster Island and the Bergen shore. It was common before the war (1776) to see daily from 150 to 200 canoes, come loaded from there to town with the most excellent kinds, fat, white, large, and of a most delicious
flavor.

flavor. Mr. Smith in his history of New York [1733] was not much out [of the way] when he judged them to be worth annually to the city between ten and twelve thousand pounds. [From \$25,000 to \$30,000.]

At present [1792] the [oyster] banks are grown poor. But few good oysters are now caught. The most brought from there to market are small, lean and bad tasted.

Just before the war [1776] an amazing bed or beds of oysters were discovered on the south side of Long Island within the reefs or land bars. For miles in length they were judged to be from a foot to two feet thick, one on another. [They] were very large and some exceedingly full and good. The city is cheaply supplied from there at present. They sell in their proper season from two shillings to three shillings per hundred. Some of those at three shillings are so large and fat that six or seven is a meal for a moderate person.

Of fruit of various kinds natural to the climate our markets abound. Besides, we are through our extensive navigation supplied with the products of different climes, such as oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, raisins, currants, etc.

Of pulse, herbs and roots of the various kinds, the markets abound throughout the year. The soil produces potatoes equal to any in the world, and so plenty that in the fall the common sort is sold for a shilling a bushel, and the best at from two shillings to two shillings and six pence.

Every day different kinds of meal may be bought in [the] Oswego Market [on Broadway] by the single half hundred or more. The average price this year has been:

Indian meal, per cwt., 8 shillings.

Buckwheat, per cwt., 8 shillings.

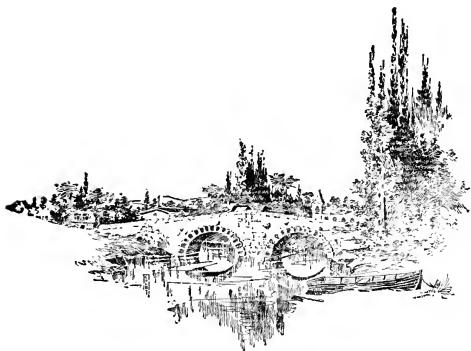
Rye, per cwt., 10 shillings.

Wheatflour, per cwt., 18 shillings.

In short, it is impossible to describe the plenty that has reigned throughout the year. The rich have never wanted luxuries, and the poor have been able to subsist upon the earnings of a few hours labor. Three pence in fish, bread and drink afford a comfortable meal.

Six

Six pence would procure meat, bread and drink. Such have been the opportunities of earning money by different kinds of labor that none willing to work were in want. Hence there are few beggars, but a few lazy, drunken wretches, not even fit objects for the almshouse.



THE APPENDIX TO TEXT I.

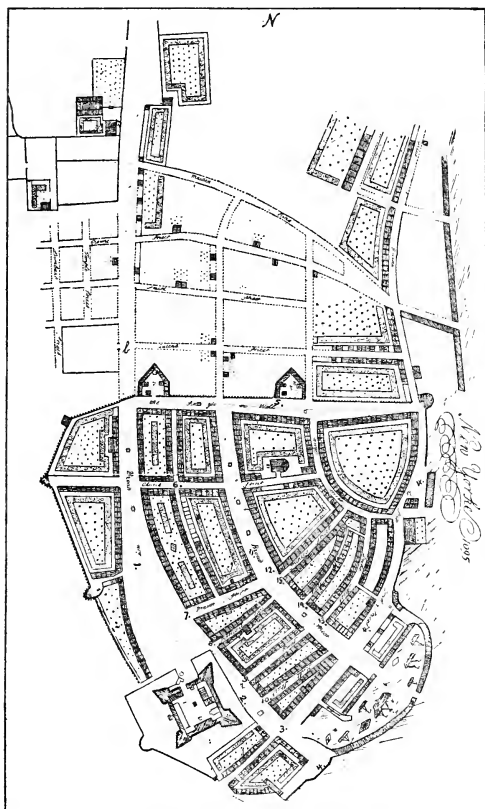
A. A map of the City of New York of 1695, nine years after the list had been made up. See page 85.

Reprinted from Valentine's Manual for 1845-6, on which are indicated in red lines the routes Dom. Selyns pursued in making his visits.

B. A list of the streets and other localities in 1686, showing the number of the members of the households, and of the persons comprised in each.

C. A list, with their English translation, of streets and other localities in 1686, their equivalents at about the year 1790, and their modern equivalents.

APPENDIX A



MAP OF NEW YORK, 1695
Reproduced from an old map

APPENDIX B.

List of Streets and other localities in 1686, showing the Number of the Members, of the Households and the Persons comprised in each:

Streets, Etc.	No. of Members.	No. of Households.	No. of Persons.
1. Breedeweg -----	51	30	62
2. Beurs straet -----	12	7	15
3. Paerl straet -----	38	21	48
4. Langs strant -----	64	34	83
5. Langs de Wal -----	21	13	31
6. Nieuwe straet -----	18	12	24
7. Bever straet -----	17	11	21
8. Marckvelt straet -----	9	5	10
9. Brouwers straet -----	16	12	22
10. Brug straet -----	16	8	17
11. { Heerengracht, west zyde ---	43	24	49
{ Diaconies Huys -----	8	1	12
{ Heerengracht, west zyde ---	7	5	10
12. Heergracht, oost zyde ---	37	22	49
13. Hoog straet -----	60	25	71
14. Slyck straet -----	5	3	7
15. Prinzen straet -----	16	10	21
16. Koninck straet -----	9	4	11
17. Smit straet -----	30	18	38
a. Smits Vallye -----	28	16	36
b. Buyten de Landtpoort ---	1	1	2
c. Over 't Versch Water ---	46	24	50
d. Aen de Grote Kil -----	4	2	4
e. Boschwyck -----	1	1	2
f. Arme Bouwery -----	8	6	11
g. Nieuwe Tuynen -----	1	1	2
Total -----	566	316	708

APPENDIX C.—List of streets and other localities in 1686, (in the order in which they occur in the M. S.) together with their English Translation, their Equivalents of about 1790, and their Modern Equivalents.

<i>The Original Dutch Names.</i>	<i>The English Translation.</i>	<i>The Equivalents of About 1790.¹</i>	<i>The Modern Equivalents.</i>
1. Breedeweg	Broadway	Broadway	Broadway
2. Beurs-sraet	Exchange Street	(Missing)	Whitehall Street
3. Paerl Straet	Pearl Street	Pearl Street	Pearl St., between State and Whitehall Sts.
4. Langs Strant	Along the Shore	Along the Strand	N. s. Pearl St. and Hanover Sq. to Wall St.
5. Langs de Wal	Along the Wall	Along the Wharf	South side of Wall St.
6. Nieuwe Straet	New Street	New Street	New Street
7. Bever Straet	Beaver Street	Beaver Street	Beaver St., between Broadway and Broad St.
8. Marckvelt Straet	Marketfield Street	Market field Street (Pet- ticoat Lane)	Marketfield Street
9. Brouwers Straet	Brewer's Street	Stone Street	Stone St., between Whitehall and Broad Sts.
10. Brug Straet	Bridge Street	Bridge Street (Wynkoop Street)	Bridge Street
11. Heerengracht, west zyde	Main Ditch, west side	Broad Street	Broad Street (west side)
Diaconies Huys	Deacon's House	East Side, Broad Street	Broad Street (east side)
12. Heerengracht, oost zyde	Main Ditch, east side	High Street (Broadway— Duke Street)	Stone St., between Broadway and William St.
13. Hoog Straet	High Street	Ditch Street, Duke Street	South William Street
14. Slyck Straet	Mud Street	Prince's Street	Beaver St., between Broad and William Sts.
15. Princen Straet	Prince's Street	King Street	Pine Street
16. Koninck Straet	King Street	Smith Street	William Street, below Wall Street
17. Smit Straet	Smith Street	Smith's Valley, or Meadow (Queen Street)	East River Shore, above Wall Street
a. 's Smits Vallie	Smith's Valley	Missing ²	Broadway, above Wall Street
b. Buyten de Landpoort	Beyond the Country Gate	"	
c. Over 't Versch Water	Beyond the Fresh Water	"	
d. Aende Grote Kil	By the Great Kill	"	
e. Boschwyck	Bushwick	"	
f. Arme Bouwery	Poor Farm	"	
g. Nieuwe Tuynen	Newtown	"	

¹ According to marginal notes by Garret Abeel.

² Other notes of G. A. call this the Land-gate and the gate leading to the Smith's Valley, the Water-gate.

NAME-INDEX OF ALL PERSONS
MENTIONED IN THE LIST OF MEMBERS

of the

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH IN NEW
YORK IN 1686

*Alphabetically Arranged According to Family Names
and Patronymics and More in Detail According
to the Given Names*

The Numbers refer to the Name-Numbers in the Member-List.
The Names of Members are printed in small capitals.
The Names of Non-members are printed in lower case.
The Names of Deceased Persons are printed in italics.

Name
Number

A

ABEEL, MARIA -----	498
ABRAHAMS, ANNETJE -----	524
ABRAHAMS, LYSBETH -----	185
ABRAHAMS, MARIA -----	324
ARRAHAMS, TRYNTIE -----	183
Abrahamszen, Isaac -----	239
<i>Abrahamszen, Wybrant</i> -----	376
ACKERMAN, ANNETJE -----	254
ADOLPHS, TRYNTIE -----	59
AERTSEN, EVERT -----	29
ALEXANDERS, CATHARINA -----	327
ANDREES, MARRITJE -----	503
ANDRIES, FRANCYNTIE -----	199
ANDRIES, MARRITJE -----	249
ANDRIESZEN, LUCAS -----	47
<i>Anthony, Allard</i> -----	150
ANTHONY, MARRITIE -----	647
ARENTS, LYSBETH -----	278
ARENTS, SUSANNA -----	453
ARENTS, TRYNTJE -----	10
ARENTSZ, HENDRICK -----	403
ARENTSZEN, EVERT -----	338
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ARENTSZEN, ISAAC -----	339
Ariaenszen, Ide -----	672
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BARENTS, GEESJE -----	186
BARENTS, GEERTRUYD -----	474
BARENTS, JANNETJE -----	591
BARENTS, MAYKEN -----	496
BARENTS, SUSANNA -----	534
<i>Barentszen, Meynardt</i> -----	597
BARTELS, MAYKEN -----	424
BASTIAENS, MARIA -----	253
BASTIAENSZ, FRANCISCUS -----	644
BAYARD (see also de Bayard), BALTHAZAR -----	49
BAYARD, CATHARINA -----	619
Bayard, Pieter -----	54
BEDLO, CATHARINA -----	144
BEDLO, SARA -----	69
BEECK (see also van Beeck), MARRITJE -----	116
BEECK, CORNELIA -----	191
BEECKMAN, JOHANNES -----	634
BEECKMAN, WILHELMUS -----	632
BENNET, MARIA -----	340
<i>Bicker, Victor</i> -----	112
BICKERS, TRYNTJE -----	41
BLAECK, BENJAMIN -----	152
BLANCK, ANNA -----	295
BLANCK, CATHARINA -----	109
BLANCK, CLAESJE -----	111
BLANCK, ELSJE -----	161
BLANCK, JEURIAEN -----	114
BLANCK, JEURIAEN -----	15
BLANCK, MARGARETA -----	83
BLANCK, NICOLAES -----	108
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BLOOTTGOET, IBEL -----	671
BOELEN, AECHTJE -----	348
BOELEN, HENDRICK -----	275
BOELEN, JACOB -----	371
BOELEN, TRYNTIE -----	62
BOGARDUS, WILLEM -----	440
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BONEN, AGNIETJE -----	363
BORDING, ANNETJE -----	23
<i>Bording, Claes</i> -----	97
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BORGER, ELSJE -----	551
BORGER, HERMANNUS -----	174
BORGER, JOHANNES -----	177
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BOSCH, JAN PIETERSEN	590
BREESTEDE, ANDRIES	92
BREESTEDE, GEERTRUYD	507
<i>Breestede, Jan</i>	504
BREESTEDE, JANNETJE	506
Breestede, Simon	416
Broeckholt, Anthony	309
Brugwerton, (Brewerton), Joris (George)	296
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CANNON, LYSBETH JANS	326
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Cavallier, John	213
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CLAES, ANNETJE	701
CLAES, SOPHIA	223
CLAES, TRYNTIE	113
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COELEY, LYSBETH	471
COERT, ANNEKEN	276
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Colevelt, Laurens	280
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CORNELIS, ARIAENTJE	1
CORNELIS, ELISABETH	36
CORNELIS, HILLEGONT	164
CORNELIS, JANNEKEN	695
CORNELIS, JANNETJE	582
CORNELIS, LYSBETH	107
CORNELIS, MARRITJE	13
CORNELIS, MARRITJE	407
CORNELIS, MARRITJE	581
CORNELIS, NEELTJE	640
CORNELIS, TRYNTJE	25
CORNELIS, VROUWTJE	166
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CORNELISZEN, ARIE	642
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DE LA MONTAGNE, MARIA -----	661
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DE MEYERT (see also Meyert), CATHARINA -----	435
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DE MEYERT, LYSBETH -----	480
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DE MILL, PIETER	517
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DE VRIES, JAN	691
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DE WINDEL, JANNEKEN	100
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DUYCKING, ANNEKEN	489
DUYCKING, CYTIE	514
DUYCKING, EVERT	511
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ENNES, SARA -----	476
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FRANS, SARA -----	687
Franszen, Claes -----	408
FRANSZEN, DIRCK -----	373
FRANSZEN, JACOB -----	560
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GERRITSZEN, COZYN -----	654
GERRITSZEN, HENDRICK -----	245
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HENDRICKS, MARIA -----	292
HENDRICKS, MARRITJE -----	538
HENDRICKSZEN, FREDERICK -----	555
HENDRICKSZEN, LAURENS -----	578
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HENDRIX, JANNETJE -----	385
HENDRIX, KNIERTJE -----	442
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JACOBZEN, LYSBETH -----	375
JACOBZEN, PIETER -----	673
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JANS, AECHT -----	352
JANS, AELTJE -----	488
JANS, ALBERTJE -----	532
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JANS, ANNETJE -----	545
JANS, BAETJE -----	289
JANS, CATHARINA -----	705
JANS, CELITJE -----	138
JANS, ELSJE -----	689
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JANS, SARA -----	102
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JANS, TRYNTIE -----	388
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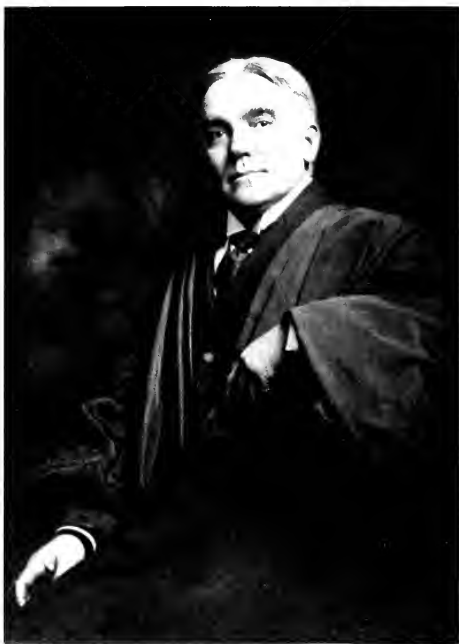
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F. J. Sweeney

JUSTICE SUPREME COURT
OF
NEW JERSEY

CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.
AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1911.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be called
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be :

FIRST. To collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the City and State of New York by the Dutch, and to discover, collect, and preserve all still existing documents, etc., relating to their genealogy and history.

SECOND. To perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

THIRD. To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Dutch in America.

FOURTH. To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Dutch in America.

FIFTH. To cause to be prepared and published when the requisite materials have been discovered and procured, collections for a memorial history of the
Dutch

Dutch in America, wherein shall be particularly set forth the part belonging to that element in the growth and development of American character, institutions, and progress.

ARTICLE III.

Members.

SECTION 1. No one shall be eligible as a member unless he be of full age, of respectable standing in society, of good moral character, and the descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675. This shall include those of other former nationalities who found in Holland a refuge or a home, and whose descendants in the male line came to this country as Dutch settlers, speaking Dutch as their native tongue. This shall also include descendants in the male line of Dutch settlers who were born within the limits of Dutch settlements, and the descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the right of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1675; also of any descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this Society prior to June 16, 1886.

So long as there are one thousand members of the Society no further elections to membership shall be held, but candidates for admission shall be placed in order upon a waiting list; *provided*, however, that this restriction shall not prevent the immediate election of any candidate who is the descendant of a present or former member of the Society.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SECTION 1. A President, Vice-Presidents as provided in the By-Laws, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer shall be chosen at each annual meeting and shall hold office for one year

year and until their successors are elected. There shall also be chosen from its members twenty Trustees. Those elected at the first election shall divide themselves into four classes of five each; one class to hold office one year, the second class for two years, the third class for three years, and the fourth class for four years, next thereafter. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen five Trustees to fill the place of the class whose term will then expire. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be filled by one person.

If one who is not a Trustee should be elected President, Recording Secretary or Treasurer, he shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees during his term of office.

SECTION 2. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the President, and a plurality of votes shall elect.

ARTICLE V.

Powers and Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The President of the Society, and in his absence the Vice-President for New York County, shall authorize the call for all meetings of the Trustees, and of the Society, and appoint the place of each meeting, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer.

Vice-Presidents shall, as far as possible, keep in touch with the members resident in their several counties and stimulate their interest in the affairs of the Society. On the occasion of the death of any member, the Vice-President for the county in which such member has resided shall represent the Society and procure the necessary material for an appropriate memorial sketch to be inserted in the Year Book.

SECTION 2. The Recording Secretary shall make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Trustees, and of the Society, and of all Standing Committees; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator and shall have the custody of the Constitution and By-Laws, the
Corporate

Corporate Seal, and all books, pamphlets, manuscripts and personal articles belonging to the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary shall notify each Trustee of all meetings of the Trustees, and each member of all meetings of the Society; issue all other authorized notices to members, distribute all books, pamphlets, souvenirs and other matter, authorized by the Trustees, and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall collect, and under the direction of the Trustees disburse, the funds of the Society, and shall keep regular accounts thereof, which shall be subject to the examination of the President and Trustees. He shall submit a statement thereof to the Trustees at each regular meeting.

SECTION 4. The Trustees shall have general charge of the affairs, funds, and property of the Society. It shall be their duty to carry out the objects and purposes thereof; and to this end may exercise all the powers of the Society, subject to the Constitution, and to such action as the Society may take at its special or stated meetings.

SECTION 5. The Trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of office vacated. Absence from three consecutive stated meetings of the Trustees, without satisfactory explanation or excuse, shall be deemed equivalent to resignation and may be acted upon accordingly.

SECTION 6. The Trustees shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing its receipts and expenditures for the current year, the number of members, and other matters of general interest to the Society, and a statement thereof shall be printed and a copy sent to each member ten days previous to the annual meeting.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules and regulations, and appoint
standing

standing committees and sub-committees on matters not herein determined.

ARTICLE VI.

Membership.

SECTION 1. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and the member proposing a candidate shall state in writing the name of the person proposed, his occupation, place of residence, and his qualifications for membership.

SECTION 2. The name of every candidate, with those of his proposers, shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary at least fifteen days, and by him sent to each Trustee at least ten days, before he is balloted for. Members shall be chosen by the Trustees, and no candidate for membership shall be elected unless he receive an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the Trustees present, and in every instance two blackballs shall exclude.

SECTION 3. Any Trustee may, at the same meeting, move the reconsideration of a vote, either of admission or exclusion; but after an adjournment no rejected candidate shall be eligible for six months thereafter.

SECTION 4. The admission fee shall be five dollars. The annual dues shall be five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of February in each year, or, in the case of newly elected members, upon notice of election. By the payment of ninety-five dollars at one time a member not in arrears may exempt himself from further payment of annual dues. The Trustees shall have power to increase each of said amounts from time to time, but not to a sum greater than one hundred dollars for the admission fee, and ten dollars for the annual subscription.

SECTION 5. Every person elected to membership, as a condition thereof, shall, within thirty days after being notified, pay to the Treasurer the amount of the admission

admission fee and sign the Constitution; the Trustees may extend the time for the latter in special cases.

SECTION 6. Should any member neglect to pay his annual subscription within six months of the time when it is due, his name shall be dropped from the roll of the Society, unless for any good and sufficient excuse the Trustees shall vote to remit or suspend such penalty.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall have power, by a vote of a majority of its members, to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member of the Society for conduct on his part likely, in the opinion of the Trustees, to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Trustees in his defence.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on April 6th, the anniversary of the day when, in A.D. 1566, the Dutch combined against tyranny and adopted the badge which is now the badge of this Society. Should such date fall on Saturday or Sunday, the annual meeting shall be held on the Monday following.

SECTION 2. No special meeting of the Society shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of three Trustees, or by the Corresponding Secretary whenever the President shall be thereunto requested in writing by twelve members, setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered, except by unanimous consent. At least ten days' notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Society.

SECTION

SECTION 3. The Trustees shall hold four regular meetings each year at such times as may be provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

Notices.

SECTION 1. All notices shall be sent to such address as shall be left with the Corresponding Secretary. If no address be so given, such notices shall be sufficient if addressed to the member at his last known place of residence.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments to the Constitution.

SECTION 1. To amend the Constitution, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a general or special meeting shall be requisite, but no amendment shall be made except upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, or upon the written request of at least fifteen members of the Society, and after the mailing to each member notice of any proposed amendment at least ten days before the meeting at which it is intended to be acted upon.



BY-LAWS OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY

AS AMENDED MARCH 12, 1914.

I. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

2. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees shall hold stated meetings on the second Thursday of each March, June, October and December.

Special meetings of the Trustees may be called by order of the President, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President for New York County.

3. PROOF OF DESCENT.

Before being voted upon for membership, each candidate shall furnish satisfactory proof of his pedigree to the Committee on Genealogy, who shall report thereon to the Board of Trustees.

4. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the day specified in the Constitution (at such place and hour as the President shall appoint), and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Corresponding Secretary.

5. NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Trustees shall, at least sixty days before any annual meeting, elect a committee who shall nominate
a ticket

a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of the nominations shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before the annual meeting. The Vice-Presidents shall be promptly notified of the election of the Nominating Committee and requested to obtain suggestions of the names, desired by the members of each locality for nomination as Vice-Presidents, and to forward same to the Recording Secretary.

6. COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT.

All standing committees and sub-committees shall be appointed by the President or other chairman of the meeting, unless specially named in the resolution creating the committee, and the gentleman first named shall be Chairman of each committee. The standing committees shall be on Finance, on Genealogy, and on History and Tradition.

7. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall consist of three members, and shall, at least once in each year, and oftener if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of this Society and report upon the same at the annual meeting of the Society, and oftener to the Board of Trustees as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

8. COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Genealogy to report to the Trustees upon the genealogy of candidates that may be submitted to them, and to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information and documents relating to the genealogy of the members of this Society and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of twenty-five dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

9. COMMITTEE

9. COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on History and Tradition to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information, documents, books, and monuments relating to the history and tradition of the ancestry of the members of this Society, and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and to print and publish the same, and papers and essays relating to the same, copyrighting original publications for the benefit of this Society; and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of one hundred dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

10. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

A. All initiation fees received for this Society, together with ten per cent. of the amounts annually received for dues of this Society, shall be, and they hereby are, appropriated for a special fund, which, with such gifts and additions as may be made thereto, is hereby set apart as the building fund, to be applied to the erection of a suitable, and if possible a self-supporting building, as the future home of this Society; but such fund, or parts thereof may, from time to time, be otherwise appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

B. Ten per cent. of the amount annually received for dues of this Society shall be, and they hereby are, appropriated to a special fund, which, with such gifts and additions as may be made thereto, is hereby set apart as a fund to be applied to the publication, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, of a memorial history of the Dutch in America, such history to be copyrighted for the benefit of this Society, and to be prepared and published under the direction of the Committee on History and Tradition; but such fund, or parts thereof, may, from time to time, be otherwise appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

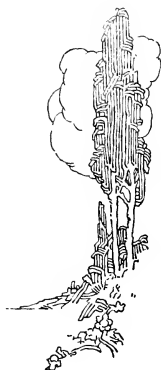
11. CENTERS

11. CENTERS ENTITLED TO A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Any county in which there may be ten resident members of the Society shall be entitled to a Vice-President in the Society. There may be also a Vice-President for the United States Army and one for the United States Navy. The Trustees may elect temporary Vice-Presidents for other localities, appropriately delimited and containing ten members or more, and may recommend the election of regular Vice-Presidents for these localities at the next annual meeting.

12. AMENDMENT.

These By-Laws can be altered, amended, or abrogated only at a stated meeting of the Trustees, or at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and upon a notice of ten days to each Trustee by the Corresponding Secretary, informing him of the proposed alteration, amendment, or abrogation, and then only upon the affirmative vote of a majority of members present. Provided, however, that each meeting may regulate and control its order of business.



BADGE OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

ADOPTED MARCH 30, 1887



The most significant medal, from an historical point of view, which was ever struck in Holland, is the so-called "Beggars' Medal." It is the memorial of the very first steps of that march toward civil and religious liberty in which the men of the Netherlands, after heroic struggles, finally led the world. And, therefore, it is a most appropriate token for us to wear, who have received in largest measure, in this New Republic, the benefits of the noble conflict of our Dutch forefathers.

In Bizot's *Medallic History of the Republic of Holland*, published at Amsterdam in 1690, the place of honor is given to this famous "Geuzenpenning." The following description of its origin is translated from that work, with a few additions from the accounts given by Prof. J. W. Kitchin, of Oxford.

"In the year 1565, immediately after the decrees of the Council of Trent were promulgated, Philip II. determined to put them in force throughout his dominions. Accordingly, he now made a more vehement
attack

attack upon the reformers; and then it was, in 1566, that the Netherland nobles, led by Count Brederode, signed the famous 'Compromise,' with which the open rebellion of the provinces begins. Margaret of Parma was Philip's regent in the Low Countries. Before her Brederode appeared with the Protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King proposed to introduce into Holland. He was accompanied by three hundred noblemen, who had bound themselves together for the preservation of the Liberties of the Provinces. The Duchess of Parma appeared to be much disturbed at the sight of such a multitude of noble remonstrants, but the Count of Barlemont, who stood beside her, begged her not to be alarmed, 'For,' said he, in French, 'they are only beggars.'

"The next day, the 6th of April, 1566, as the confederates were sitting together at dinner, and talking of a name for their new party, they remembered Barlemont's sneer, and cried out, '*Vivent les Gueux!*'—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' When dinner was over, Brederode, having hung a beggar's wallet around his neck, filled a wooden bowl with wine and drank the health of the company, declaring that, for his part, he was ready to sacrifice life, property, everything, in defence of his country's freedom. The room rang with applause,—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' The cup was passed from hand to hand. Every man drank the same toast and made the same pledge of devotion. And thus it was that the name of the *Gueux*, or Beggars, which has become famous throughout Europe, had its origin at a social feast; for it often happens that the most important and serious affairs begin amid jests and laughter.

"Soon afterward the men of the new Party appeared at Brussels, dressed in coarse gray cloth, with wooden cups attached to their belts, AND WITH THIS MEDAL HANGING ABOUT THEIR NECKS."

One of these medals was worn by William of Orange at the time of his assassination.

The following is the description, translated by the first Secretary of the Society, Mr. Geo. W. Van Siclen, from Van Loon's *Nederlandsche Penninacn*.

"The

"The nobles assembled several times in different places to find methods to protect the liberties of their country from the perils which menaced them from all sides. Those who showed themselves most zealous and most ardent upon these occasions were Henry of Brederode; Louis of Nassau, brother of the Prince of Orange; Florent of Pallant, Count of Culemburg; and William, Count of Bergen. They pushed the affair so far that meetings were held, first at Breda, and afterward at Hoogstraten.

"At the latter place several discontented nobles projected an alliance, which, going from hand to hand, was in a short time accepted and signed by more than four hundred persons, all of whom promised to be in Brussels on a certain day. To give greater *éclat* to this league, Henry of Brederode, as chief of the confederates, found it convenient to make his entry into that city on the 3d of April, A. D. 1566, accompanied by Count Louis of Nassau and many nobles, followed by a great number of servants. The fourth day of that month was employed in preparations and in awaiting the Counts of Bergen and of Culemburg. Although on the following day these lords had not yet arrived, the confederates did not delay in demanding an audience. It was granted to them, and the Princess-Regent appointed the hour of noon to avoid the tumultuous concourse of the populace.

"The time named being near, Brederode and Count Louis were seen to leave the residence of Culemburg and to walk with a decent gravity toward the court, preceded by more than three hundred gentlemen, of whom they themselves formed the last rank. When they arrived before the Duchess, Brederode spoke for all, and, having finished his harangue, he presented to Her Highness a petition signed in the name of all that illustrious troop. In this petition, after having represented their obedience and their fidelity to the King, they declared that, notwithstanding the hatred that their procedure would very likely draw upon them, they would risk, in the service of the King, showing to Her Highness the dangerous condition of affairs, and warning her, if the protection of the Inquisition were continued,

continued, of the terrible consequences which they foresaw would shake the state to its foundations. They demanded, secondly, that the edict of the King relating to the Inquisition, and relating to religion in general, be reformed by the Assembly of the States-General, and that, while awaiting this, the execution of this edict should be suspended, as a protection against the sad evils of which it was already, and of which it would be more and more, the fertile source.

"The Regent, hiding as well as possible the uneasiness and indignation which this affair caused her, received the petition, and replied to the supplicants that she would examine into their demands with the Lords of the Council, and that in a short time she would let them know her decision. With this response, the confederate lords returned to Culemburg's residence in the same order and with the same gravity with which they had left it.

"After the Regent had deliberated on the petition of the nobles, that Princess replied the following day in writing that she would represent to the King their first demand in the most favorable manner possible, but that she was obliged to refuse absolutely the second, because the matter was not in her power.

"While this affair was thus treated at the palace of the Princess, the populace insulted the confederate nobles by the opprobrious epithet of *Gueux*, which those who understood French badly changed into *Geuzen*, which afterward became very common as the name of a party or sect. Others say that the author of the sobriquet was the Baron of Barlemont, who, seeing the Regent surprised at the sight of so many nobles, tried to encourage her by saying, '*Ce ne sont que des gueux.*' However that may be, this name was received by the nobles as a precious epithet, and soon became the most honorable title of that illustrious league.

"The 6th of April, Brederode, being at dinner with other lords of his party at Culemburg's, put around his neck a wallet, and filling with wine a wooden cup, like that worn by the beggars, made all the guests follow his example. He declared to them at the same time that,

that, while always remaining faithful to his King, not only would he risk everything in defence of the liberties of the country, although he might be reduced to carrying a wallet, but he was even ready to give up his life in so good a cause. All those who were at the feast, having in turn taken the wallet and the cup, made the same declaration one after the other, in the midst of a continual cry of '*Vivent les Gueux!*'

"Several of these nobles appeared the next day in the streets dressed in gray frieze, and carrying at the girdle, as a badge of honor, a small wallet and a little wooden cup or calabash.

"Then (A.D. 1566), as now (A.D. 1732), the wooden bowl was in Brabant, like the wallet, a distinctive mark, and, so to speak, a livery of beggars. Furnished with this necessary utensil of their profession, they went certain days of the week to the cloisters, where, after having taken part in the catechising, they each received, according as he had answered well or badly, a portion of soup left over by the monks.

"It was by this low and despised method that the Professor, Thomas Stapleton, was able to reach the highest degree of erudition, notwithstanding his poverty and low birth. Sure, thanks to his porringer, of victuals which were absolutely necessary to him, he applied himself first to the languages, and afterwards to the higher sciences, with such success that he was honored with the most distinguished professorship in the University of Louvain. He never forgot his porringer. In the feasts which they gave when he was elevated to this important charge, not only did he then cause the first toast to be drunk in that cup, then ornamented with a foot of silver, but he desired that after his death it should be added to the rich ornaments of his marble tomb, as an example and as a beacon for other distinguished men of genius, the meanness of whose extraction might seem to condemn them to darkness.

"The reader must pardon me this digression, which I would not have made but from the same motive which caused this great man to parade his beggar's bowl.

"The gourd or bottle had its origin from the usage made of it by the pilgrims—that class of people who, to perform a penance or to fulfil certain vows, undertake a journey to the distant shrine of some saint, like that of St. James in Spain or of Loretto in Italy. They are obliged to go there begging by the way, and they carry this bottle-gourd, or calabash, attached to the girdle, for the purpose of carrying water for their use when they have to traverse dry and arid parts of the country. For this reason these allied nobles made use both of the porringer and the wallet as an emblem of poverty, and to turn into pleasantry the name of beggars, which had been given to them with so much indignity. This is not all. These lords, wishing to engrave on each other's memory the vow which each had made to defend the privileges of the country, even to carry the wallet, took pride in wearing on the breast certain medals attached to ribbons, and very often joined with a porringer and a gourd."

The form adopted by The Holland Society is a facsimile of the one to which are attached two such porringers and a gourd or bottle, and shows on its face the armed bust of Philip II. of Spain, with the first half of the motto, "EN TOUT FIDELLES AU ROY," and on the reverse two wallets, between the straps of which are two hands joined, with the remainder of the motto, "JUSQUES A PORTER LA BESACE," together with the date, 1566, the figures of which are, however, separated, one in each corner formed by the crossed hands and wallets.

Plaster casts of originals of various sizes, in the Museum of Antiquities in Amsterdam, were kindly presented to the Society by Dr. T. H. Blom Coster, physician to the Queen of the Netherlands.

The die, which has been cut by Tiffany & Co., is the property of the Society. The medals, including the cups, the flagon, the orange ribbon, and the pin, can be furnished in silver for six dollars (\$6) each. They can also be supplied in gold for twenty-eight dollars (\$28) each. Members can obtain orders from the Secretary and therewith be furnished with the Badge by addressing Tiffany & Co.

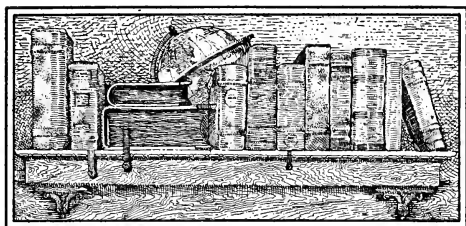
THE

THE SOCIETY BUTTON

At the annual meeting of the society, April 6, 1897, the society adopted a button, to be worn on occasions when the wearing of the other insignia might be deemed inappropriate.

This consists of a shield of gold one-half inch high bearing the Lion of Holland in red enamel. Members can obtain them of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., corner of Chestnut and 12th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in silver gilt at one dollar each, or in 14 k. gold at two dollars and seventy-five cents each.





*ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND
COLLECTIONS*

TO FEBRUARY 1, 1916

Books by Gift, Purchase and Exchange

From Bank of Manhattan Company:

Ships and Shipping of Old New York.

From Charles Edwin Booth:

The Vanderlip, Van Derlip, Vander Lippe Family
in America.

From The Century Association:

Year Book 1915.

From Edward A. Collier, D.D.:

A History of Old Kinderhook.

From Columbia University:

Bulletin of Information, Catalogue 1914-15.

Annual Reports 1915.

From Empire State Society, Sons of the American
Revolution:

Year Book 1915-1916.

From

From De Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken te Rotterdam:

Jaarverslag—1914.

From Fairmount Park Art Association:

Year Book 1915.

From The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXXIX, 1915.

From Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:

Quarterly, Vol. X, 1915.

From Interstate Commerce Commission:

Twenty-ninth Annual Report, 1915.

From Rev. Charles Maar:

Post Family Genealogy.

From Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde:

Handelingen en Mededeelingen 1913-1914.

Levensberichten der afgestorven medeleden 1913-1914.

De ontsiering van stad en land en hare bestrijding.

Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal—en Letterkunde (5 books).

From The Michigan Historical Commission:

Volumes 1-21; 28-38 inclusive, and Indexes Nos. 1 and 2 of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections. Volumes 22 to 27 are out of print but are being republished and will be forwarded as they come from the press.

From

From New Hampshire Historical Society:

Collections, Vol. XI: The Indian Stream Republic
and Luther Parker.

From The New Haven Colony Historical Society:

Reports for 1915.

From New Jersey Historical Society:

Proceedings 1915-1916.

From The New York Genealogical and Biographical
Society:

Record, Volume XLVI, 1915.

From The New York Historical Society:

Memorial of Colonel Andrew Warner.

Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities.

Catalogue of the Gallery of Art.

From New York State Historical Association:

Volume XIII, Proceedings.

From The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

Quarterly, Volume XV.

From The Pennsylvania Society:

William Uhler Hensel—An Appreciation.

Year Book 1915.

From St. Nicholas Society:

Reprint of "The Pioneers of New York."

From The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick:

One Hundred and Thirty-first Anniversary Dinner
Book, 1915.

From

From Smithsonian Institution:

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Conference of Historical Societies.

From Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York:

Bulletin No. 4.

From The State Historical Society of Iowa:

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, 1915.

From The University Club:

Year Book 1915.

From the Union League Club:

Year Book 1915.

From University of Tennessee:

Record, January, 1915—Biennial Report.

From Lawrence Van Alstyne:

First Settlers of Schenectady.

From Abram Wakeman:

History and Reminiscences of Lower Wall Street and Vicinity.

From Mrs. Frederick A. Waldron:

Report of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 and Constitution.

From William H. Wanzer:

Some Old Family and Neighborhood Burying Grounds of Albany County, N. Y. (Manuscript illustrated by survey map.)

From The Western Reserve Historical Society:

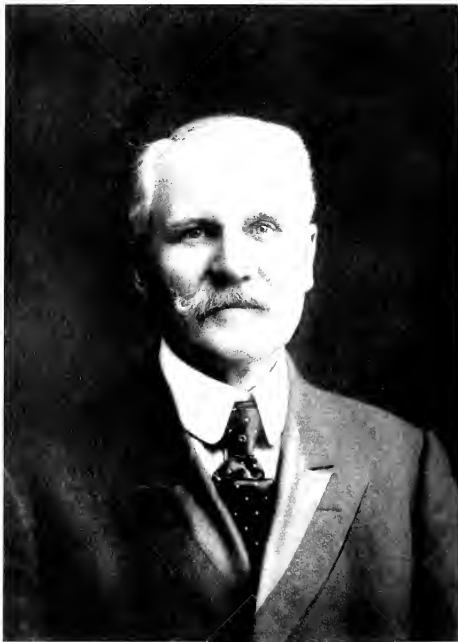
Annual Report for 1914-1915, Tract No. 95.

MEMBERSHIP

FORMER OFFICERS

LIST OF MEMBERS

NECROLOGY



The face is the heart's glass.
W. G. Ramey
Jan. 20th 1916.

PRESIDENTS

	ELECTED
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1890
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1891
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1892
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1893
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1894
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1895
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1896
JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1897
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1898
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1899
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1900
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1901
GEORGE G. DE WITT.....	1902
THEODORE M. BANTA.....	1903
ALBERT VANDER VEER.....	1904
GARRET J. GARRETSON.....	1905
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.....	1906
FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1907
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.....	1908
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1909
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.....	1910
SAMUEL VERPLANCK HOFFMAN.....	1911
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1912
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1913
GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1915

ACTIVE COUNTIES

VICE-PRESIDENTS

FOR NEW YORK

ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1885
MAUS ROSA VEDDER.....	1890
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1891
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1894
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.....	1896
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1898
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.....	1899

ELECTED

JOHN L. RIKER.....	1901
SAMUEL VERPLANCK HOFFMAN.....	1906
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1911
GERARD BEEKMAN	1913
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.....	1915

FOR KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN.....	1885
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1888
HARMANUS BARKALOO HUBBARD.....	1890
JUDAH BACK VOORHEES.....	1891
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1893
WILLIAM C. DE WITT.....	1895
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1896
PETER WYCKOFF	1897
SILAS B. DUTCHER.....	1906
EDWARD J. BERGEN.....	1909
ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES, JR.....	1911
JOHN LOTT NOSTRAND.....	1913
JOHN VAN VORST BOORAEM.....	1914
ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES, JR.....	1915

FOR QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.

JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND (for Newtown).....	1886
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK (for North Hempstead) ..	1890
HENRY A. BOGERT.....	1894
JOHN H. PRALL.....	1904
WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF.....	1909
JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN.....	1913

FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.....	1886
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1889
EZEKIEL JAN ELTING.....	1891
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1892
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT.....	1892
DAVID COLE	1893
HARRIS E. ADRIANCE.....	1894

FORMER OFFICERS

131

ELECTED

JOHN R. HEGEMAN	1896
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE	1898
CHARLES R. DUSENBERRY	1900
PETER J. ELTING	1902
JOSEPH HASBROUCK, M.D.	1904
EUGENE ELSWORTH	1906
JOHN B. KOUWENHOVEN	1909
CHARLES DUSENBERRY, JR.	1911
ELIAS WARNER DUSENBERRY	1913
WILLIAM M. VANDERHOOF	1915

FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

FRANK HASBROUCK	1887
EDWARD ELSWORTH	1894
REV. A. P. VAN GIESON	1905
IRVING ELTING	1907
MARTIN HEERMANCE	1909
J. WILSON POUCHER	1911
I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE	1913

FOR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

ALPHONSO TRUMBOUR CLEARWATER	1885
SAMUEL DECKER COYKENDALL	1888
AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER	1891
ELIJAH DU BOIS	1894
AUGUSTUS H. BRUYN	1895
CHARLES BURHANS	1898
JACOB LE FEVRE	1901
JESSE ELTING	1903
HYMAN ROOSA, M.D.	1904
CHARLES C. TEN BROECK	1906
ALPHONSO TRUMBOUR CLEARWATER	1908
PHILIP ELTING	1909
DE WITT ROOSA	1910
GILBERT D. B. HASBROUCK	1913
FRANK J. LE FEVRE	1915

FOR ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

ALBERT VANDER VEER, M.D.	1886
THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE	1901

ELECTED

ROBERT C. PRUYN.....	1904
J. TOWNSEND LANSING.....	1906
WILLIAM B. ELMENDORF.....	1907
EDMUND NILES HUYCK.....	1912
CHARLES VISSCHER WINNE.....	1913
JAMES N. VANDER VEER.....	1914

FOR SCHENECTADY COUNTY, N. Y.

JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.....	1886
GILES YATES VAN DER BOGERT.....	1890
JOHN LIVINGSTON SWITS.....	1893
JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.....	1895
THOMAS L. BARHYDT.....	1896
JAMES R. TRUAX.....	1901
CHARLES C. DURYEE.....	1907
HORACE SILLIMAN VAN VOAST.....	1912
WILLIAM G. SCHERMERHORN.....	1915

FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y.

FREDERICK VAN WYCK.....	1913
ROBERT LEFFERTS	1914

CENTRAL NEW YORK¹*Formerly Onondaga County, N. Y., 1901 to 1913*

WILLIAM H. BLAUVELT.....	1913
EDWARD J. WYNKOOP.....	1914
JOHN VAN DUYN.....	1915

FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

THEODORE ROMEYN VARICK.....	1886
J. HOWARD SUYDAM.....	1887
HENRY M. T. BEEKMAN.....	1888
ISAAC I. VANDER BEEK.....	1889
GEORGE CLIPPINGER VARICK.....	1890
HENRY TRAPHAGEN.....	1891
CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.....	1892
FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK.....	1893
GARRET DANIEL VAN REIPEN.....	1894

¹ See p. 120, 1915 Year Book.

	ELECTED
CHARLES HENRY VOORHIS.....	1895
ISAAC PAULIS VANDER BEEK.....	1896
ISAAC ROMAINE	1897
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.....	1898
FRANK I. VANDER BEEK, JR.....	1899
HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF, JR.....	1900
JOHN WARREN HARDENBERGH.....	1901
DANIEL VAN WINKLE.....	1902
JOHN J. VOORHEES.....	1903
JOHN J. VOORHEES, JR.....	1904
EVEREST B. KIERSTED.....	1905
REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE.....	1906
MARSHALL VAN WINKLE.....	1907
THOMAS E. VAN WINKLE.....	1909
JACOB R. WORTENDYKE.....	1910
JAMES S. NEWKIRK.....	1911
HAMILTON VREELAND	1912
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK.....	1913
WILLIAM VAN KEUREN.....	1915

FOR BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

GEORGE FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN.....	1886
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.....	1891
JAMES M. VAN VALEN.....	1893
JOHN PAUL PAULISON.....	1894
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF.....	1895
ANDREW D. BOGERT.....	1896
PETER BOGERT	1897
JAMES M. VAN VALEN.....	1898
EDWARD STAGG.....	1901
MORSE BURTIS.....	1903
ANDREW D. BOGERT.....	1904
MILTON DEMAREST	1905
ARTHUR WARD VAN WINKLE.....	1906
JOHN BALDWIN LOZIER.....	1907
FRANK O. VAN WINKLE.....	1908
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.....	1909
WALTER BOGERT	1910
ALBERT REUBEN BOGERT.....	1911
ISAAC I. DEMAREST.....	1912
WILLIAM H. ZABRISKIE.....	1913

ELECTED

BYRON G. VAN HORNE-----	1914
ELMER BLAUVELT -----	1915

FOR PASSIAC COUNTY, N. J.

MARTIN JOHN RYERSON-----	1886
JOHN HOPPER-----	1888
ROBERT I. HOPPER-----	1898
FRANK VAN CLEVE-----	1910
J. ALBERT VAN WINKLE-----	1915

FOR ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

JOHN N. JANSEN-----	1894
ANSON A. VOORHEES-----	1896
MOSES J. DEWITT-----	1898
CARLYLE E. SUTPHEN-----	1899
JOHN B. VAN WAGENEN-----	1901
HARRISON VAN DUYN-----	1902
BENJAMIN G. DEMAREST-----	1903
JAMES SUYDAM POLHEMUS-----	1904
FRANK R. VAN NEST-----	1905
NEILSON ABEEL-----	1906
MOSES J. DE WITT-----	1908
HERBERT S. SUTPHEN-----	1909
THERON Y. SUTPHEN-----	1910
JAMES S. POLHEMUS-----	1912
HENRY VAN ARSDALE-----	1913
JACOB T. B. BOGARDUS-----	1914
ANDREW H. DEWITT-----	1915

FOR UNION COUNTY, N. J.

HARRY VANDER VEER DE HART-----	1910
THOMAS McE. DEBEVOISE-----	1912
PHILIP VAN R. VAN WYCK-----	1914
FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON-----	1915

FOR MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

D. AUGUSTUS VAN DER VEER-----	1888
WILLIAM H. VREDENBURG-----	1894

ELECTED

PETER STRYKER	1897
WILLIAM E. TRUEX	1899
HENRY H. LONGSTREET	1903
DAVID V. PERRINE	1909
WILLIAM VAN DORN	1910
DAVID V. PERRINE	1911
WILLIAM H. HENDRICKSON	1914

FOR MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

CHARLES EDWARD SURDAM	1912
HARRY ABRAHAM VAN GILDER	1914

FOR UNITED STATES ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET	1890
GENERAL HENRY C. HASBROUCK	1901
COLONEL CHARLES K. WINNE	1908
COLONEL ADELBERT CRONKHITE	1913

FOR PACIFIC COAST¹.

HENRY L. VAN WINKLE	1913
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FOR NEW ENGLAND².

WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN	1913
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FOR UNITED STATES NAVY.

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD	1890
WM. KNICKERBOCKER VAN REYPEN	1891
CASPER SCHENCK	1895
EDWARD S. BOGERT	1896
ARTHUR BURTIS	1897
CHAPLAIN ROSWELL R. HOES	1901
COM. LEWIS SAYRE VAN DUZER	1911
COM. WARREN J. TERHUNE	1912

SECRETARIES

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN	1885
THEODORE MELVIN BANTA	1891
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT	1903

Discontinued in 1911

¹ Comprising all of the Pacific Slope.² Comprising the New England States.

RECORDING SECRETARIES

	ELECTED
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGART.....	1911
EDWARD VAN WINKLE.....	1912

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

EDWARD VAN WINKLE.....	1911
JOHN T. CONOVER.....	1912
SEWARD G. SPOOR.....	1914

TREASURERS

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1886
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.....	1890
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1896
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1898

TRUSTEES

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
WILLIAM M. HOES.....	1885
WILHELMUS MYNDERSE.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK.....	1885
DAVID VAN NOSTRAND.....	1885
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1885
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1885
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, JR.....	1885
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE.....	1885
W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN.....	1885
HERMAN W. VANDER POEL.....	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.....	1885
BENJAMIN F. VOSBURGH.....	1885
JACOB WENDELL.....	1885
GEORGE G. DE WITT.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1885
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.....	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL.....	1885
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1885
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.....	1886
*AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887
THEODORE M. BANTA.....	1887
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.....	1887

* Now in office.

TRUSTEES—*Continued*

	ELECTED
FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.....	1887
WALTON STORM.....	1888
HENRY R. BEEKMAN.....	1889
JOHN L. RIKER.....	1889
WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.....	1889
WILLIAM J. VAN ARSDALE.....	1890
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN.....	1890
*JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1890
WILLIAM D. GARRISON.....	1890
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.....	1891
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1892
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1892
*TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1892
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1892
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1893
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.....	1893
*FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1894
ABRAHAM LANSING.....	1894
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1895
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1896
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.....	1896
EGBERT L. VIELE.....	1899
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.....	1899
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.....	1900
COMMODORE P. VEDDER.....	1901
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1902
*GARRET J. GARRETSON.....	1903
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, <i>ex-officio</i>	1903
HENRY L. BOGERT, <i>ex-officio</i>	1903
ALBERT VANDER VEER, <i>ex-officio</i>	1904
FOSTER M. VOORHEES.....	1905
*WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1906
SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN.....	1908
*DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.....	1908
*FRANK I. VANDER BEEK, JR.....	1909
*ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.....	1909
*EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.....	1909
ARTHUR H. MASTEN.....	1910

* Now in office.

TRUSTEES—*Continued*

ELECTED

HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1910
*GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1911
*E. COVERT HULST.....	1911
*J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.....	1911
*ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1911
SAMUEL OAKLEY VANDER POEL.....	1911
*JOHN EVERITT VAN NOSTRAND.....	1912
*EDWARD VAN WINKLE, <i>ex-officio</i>	1912
*HENRY L. BOGERT.....	1913
*JOHN LEONARD VARICK.....	1913
*SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.....	1914
*EDWARD DE WITT.....	1914
*WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.....	1915

Centers formerly represented by a Vice-President but not now represented. See Article 11 of the By-Laws.

FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

AUGUSTUS W. WYNKOOP.....	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL.....	1886
PETER VAN SCHAIK PRUYN.....	1887
PIERRE VAN BUREN HOES.....	1891
CHARLES KING VAN VLECK.....	1894
JOHN C. DUBOIS.....	1896

Discontinued in 1907

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, N. Y.

WALTER L. VAN DENBERGH.....	1886
ALFRED DE GRAAF.....	1893
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1894
MARTIN VAN BUREN.....	1896
JOHN D. WENDELL.....	1898

Discontinued in 1906

FOR GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

EVERT VAN SLYKE.....	1886
PHILIP V. VAN ORDEN.....	1898

Discontinued in 1906

* Now in office.

FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

ELECTED

WILLIAM HOFFMAN TEN EYCK-----	1886
CHARLES H. VOORHEES-----	1891
ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK-----	1894
WILLIAM R. DURYEE-----	1896

Discontinued in 1897

FOR COBLESKILL, N. Y.

JOHN VAN SCHAICK-----	1886
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Discontinued in 1895

FOR ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

GARRET VAN NOSTRAND-----	1886
CORNELIUS R. BLAUVELT-----	1892
ISAAC C. HARING-----	1893

Discontinued in 1894

FOR ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

AMOS VAN ETEN, JR.-----	1888
CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN-----	1893
SEYMOUR DE WITT-----	1894
SELAH R. VAN DUZER-----	1896
CHARLES H. SNEDEKER-----	1897
JOHN SCHOONMAKER-----	1898
JOHN D. VAN BUREN-----	1899
CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN-----	1901
HIRAM LOZIER-----	1903
REV. WM. WYCKOFF SCHOMP-----	1905

Discontinued in 1906

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.

LAWRENCE VAN DER VEER-----	1888
JAMES J. BERGEN-----	1891

Discontinued in 1894

FOR BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHELDON THOMPSON VIELE-----	1889
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Discontinued in 1894

Re-established in 1906 as Erie County

FOR ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

	ELECTED
TRACY C. BECKER-----	1906
Discontinued in 1909	

FOR CAMDEN, N. J.

PETER L. VOORHEES-----	1889
Discontinued in 1894	

FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EUGENE VAN LOAN-----	1889
SAMUEL S. STRYKER-----	1893
EUGENE VAN LOAN-----	1895
SAMUEL S. STRYKER-----	1897
THEODORE VOORHEES-----	1898
LOUIS Y. SCHERMERHORN-----	1903
Discontinued in 1907	

FOR STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

WILLIAM PRALL-----	1890
JAMES D. VAN HOEVENBERG-----	1891
Discontinued in 1894	

Re-established in 1906 as Richmond County.

FOR RENSSELAER COUNTY, N. Y.

WILLIAM CHICHESTER GROESBECK-----	1889
CHARLES R. DE FREEST-----	1894
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD-----	1897
CHARLES E. DUSENBERRY-----	1903
JOHN KNICKERBACKER-----	1905
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD-----	1906
THOMAS A. KNICKERBACKER-----	1908
WILLIAM M. SWARTWOUT-----	1910
Discontinued in 1913.	

FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

	ELECTED
JOHN VAN DUYN.....	1901
FORBES HEERMANS.....	1904
FRANCIS HENDRICKS.....	1905
JOHN MARSELLUS.....	1906
RASSELAS A. BONTA.....	1908
WILLIAM H. BLAUVELT.....	1910

Discontinued in 1913

Re-established in 1913 as Central New York.

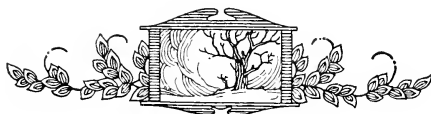
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Formerly "Staten Island"—1890 to 1894

Re-established in 1906

CALVIN D. VAN NAME.....	1906
DAVID BARCALOW VAN NAME.....	1911

Discontinued in 1914.



COMMITTEES

Appointed by the President on April 12, 1915

BANQUET OF 1916:

John Leonard Varick, Chairman
John Everitt Van Nostrand
Frank Isaac Vander Beek, Jr.
William Brinkerhoff
Evert Jansen Wendell
Gerard Beekman
Edward Van Winkle

FINANCE:

Edward Covert Hulst, Chairman
David Demarest Zabriskie
Seymour Van Santvoord

GENEALOGY:

John Wright Vrooman, Chairman
Frank Hasbrouck
William Leverich Brower

HISTORY AND TRADITION:

Garret James Garretson, Chairman
Henry Lawrence Bogert
Tunis G. Bergen
Gerard Beekman
Edward Van Winkle

MEETINGS:

Evert Jansen Wendell, Chairman
John Leonard Varick
Gerard Beekman
Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt
Edward Van Winkle

MEMORIALS:

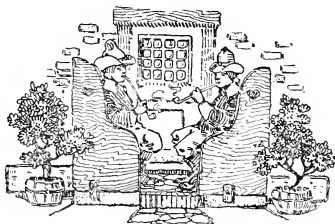
Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman
J. Maus Schermerhorn
Tunis G. Bergen
Augustus Van Wyck

STATUE TO WILLIAM THE SILENT:

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman
Augustus Van Wyck
Henry Lawrence Bogert
Garret James Garretson
David Demarest Zabriskie
Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater
Dr. Albert Vander Veer

HENRICUS SELYNS' RECORDS:

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman
William Leverich Brower
Edward Van Winkle
Seward Goetschius Spoor



LIST OF MEMBERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1916

A

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Abeel, John Howard	New York City	1904
Ackerman, Albert Ammerman	San Diego, Cal.	1907
Ackerman, Clinton D.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Ackerman, George H.	Passaic, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, John Edmund	Passaic, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, J. Walter	Auburn, N. Y.	1907
Ackerman, William Sickles	Paterson, N. J.	1907
Ackerson, Garret G.	Hackensack, N. J.	1908
Ackerson, James B.	Passaic, N. J.	1908
Adriance, Harris Ely	Englewood, N. J.	1887
Adriance, Henry Benson	New York City	1896
Adriance, I. Reynolds	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Adriance, John Erskine	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Adriance, Peter	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1896
Adriance, William A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Allerton, Walter Scott	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1914
Amerman, Frederick Herbert	Montclair, N. J.	1889
Amerman, James Lansing	Passaic, N. J.	1894
Amerman, William Henry Houghton	Garden City, N. Y.	1888
Amerman, William Henry Houghton, Jr.	Garden City, N. Y.	1907
Amerman, William Libbey	New York City	1889
Anthony, Richard A.	New York City	1888
Aten, William Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Auten, Harry Fish	Trenton, N. J.	1901

B

Baker, Willard	Sharon, Ct.	1911
Banta, Albert Zabriskie	Rockville Centre, N.Y.	1914
Banta, Edward Woodruff	New York City	1900
Banta, Walter Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896
Barhydt, Thomas Low	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Bates, Lindon Wallace	New York City	1907
Bayles, William Harrison	Verona, N. J.	1908
Baylis, Robert N.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1906
Beekman, Alston	Red Bank, N. J.	1904
Beekman, Gerard	New York City	1885

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Beekman, Henry M. T.	New York City	1886
Benson, Arthur Davis	New York City	1911
Bergen, A. Beekman	Newton, Pa.	1909
Bergen, Francis H.	Summit, N. J.	1890
Bergen, James J.	Somerville, N. J.	1888
Bergen, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Bergen, Teunis J.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Bergen, Tunis G.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1885
Bergen, Van Brunt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Berry, John F.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Blauvelt, Elmer	Oradell, N. J.	1902
Blauvelt, Ernest E.	Paterson, N. J.	1911
Blauvelt, George A.	Monsey, N. Y.	1915
Blauvelt, James Gillmor	Paterson, N. J.	1908
Blauvelt, Martin Post	Chicago, Ill.	1910
Blauvelt, William D.	Paterson, N. J.	1910
Blauvelt, William Hutton	Syracuse, N. Y.	1898
Blauvelt, William V. A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Bleecker, Anthony James	Palisades, N. Y.	1907
Bleecker, Theophylact Bache	Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.	1889
Bloodgood, Francis	Milwaukee, Wis.	1889
Bloodgood, Hildreth K.	New York City	1889
Bloomington, James	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1904
Bogardus, Henry J.	Jersey City, N. J.	1915
Bogardus, Jacob T. B.	East Orange, N. J.	1900
Bogart, John	New York City	1885
Bogart, John Benjamin	New York City	1910
Bogart, Joseph H.	Roslyn, N. Y.	1887
Bogert, Albert Reuben	Oradell, N. J.	1901
Bogert, Andrew Demarest	Englewood, N. J.	1889
Bogert, Charles Albert	Englewood, N. J.	1903
Bogert, Charles Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Bogert, Daniel Gilliam	Englewood, N. J.	1903
Bogert, Frederick H.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1904
Bogert, Gilbert P.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1915
Bogert, Henry L.	Flushing, N. Y.	1889
Bogert, John Jacob	New York City	1908
Bogert, Matthew J.	Demarest, N. J.	1905

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Bogert, Walter	Tenafly, N. J.	1903
Bogert, William Jesse	Westfield, N. J.	1910
Bogert, William Russell	New Brighton, N. Y.	1899
Bonta, Edwin W.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1912
Bonta, Frank Manley	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Bonta, Rollin Adelbert	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Booraem, John Van Vorst	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Bradt, Aaron John	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Bradt, Herbert Schuyler	Dongan Hills, N. Y.	1913
Bradt, S. Vedder	Schenectady, N. Y.	1891
Bradt, Warren Lansing	Albany, N. Y.	1907
Bradt, William H.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1900
Brevoort, Edward Renwick	New York City	1907
Brevoort, James Renwick	Yonkers, N. Y.	1887
Brinckerhoff, Alexander Gordon	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Brinckerhoff, Charles Fuller, Jr.	New York City	1912
Brinckerhoff, Gurdon Grant	New York City	1905
Brinckerhoff, Gurdon Grant, Jr.	New York City	1905
Brinckerhoff, Henry Gordon	Newton Centre, Mass.	1913
Brink, Jacob Louis	Bogota, N. J.	1906
Brink, Theodore	Lake Katrine, N. Y.	1906
Brinkerhoff, George Alyea	Hackensack, N. J.	1897
Brinkerhoff, Henry H.	Jersey City, N. J.	1893
Brinkerhoff, Roelif Coe	Riverside, Cal.	1905
Brinkerhoff, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1896
Brodhead, Robert Packer	Kingston, Pa.	1906
Brokaw, George Tuttle	New York City	1906
Brower, Abraham T. H.	Chicago, Ill.	1886
Brower, David	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1891
Brower, Ward	New York City	1898
Brower, William Leverich	New York City	1885
Brown, James Hudson	Stamford, Ct.	1896
Bush, Irving T.	New York City	1909

C

Christiancy, Cornelius	Port Orange, Fla.	1911
Clearwater, Alphonso T.	Kingston, N. Y.	1885

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Clearwater, Ralph Davis	Kingston, N. Y.	1906
Clute, Jesse H.	New York City	1911
Cole, Cornelius A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1908
Cole, Peter Lozier	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Collett, Samuel D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Conover, Charles Tallmadge	Seattle, Wash.	1897
Conover, Frank B.	Long Branch, N. J.	1887
Conover, Frank E.	New York City	1888
Conover, Frederic King	Madison, Wis.	1891
Cortelyou, George Bruce	New York City	1904
Coykendall, John	Newark, N. J.	1909
Coykendall, Russell A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1915
Cronkhite, Adelbert	Willets Point, L. I.	1906
Crum, Frederick Henry	River Edge, N. J.	1914
Cruser, Matthias Van Dyke	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Cuyler, Thomas De Witt	Haverford, Pa.	1887

D

De Bevoise, Charles Richmond, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1914
De Bevoise, Cornelius S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Debevoise, George	New York City	1895
Debevoise, George W.	New York City	1888
Debevoise, Paul	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Debevoise, Thomas M.	Summit, N. J.	1904
De Forest, Howard	Baltimore, Md.	1898
de Forest, Louis E.	New York City	1913
De Graff, Alfred	Fonda, N. Y.	1887
De Groff, Arthur Lewis	Newark, N. J.	1898
de Kay, Sidney Gilder	New York City	1914
de la Montanye, James	New York City	1894
Demarest, Benjamin G.	Montclair, N. J.	1899
Demarest, Cornelius B.	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Demarest, Henry Samuel	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1907
Demarest, John G.	Oradell, N. J.	1902
Demarest, Milton	Hackensack, N. J.	1902
Demarest, Samuel S.	Bergenfield, N. J.	1909
Demarest, William H. S.	New Brunswick, N. J.	1898
Demorest, William Curtis	New York City	1914
Denise, David D.	Freehold, N. J.	1888

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Denise, Edwin Stanton	Baltimore, Md.	1898
Depew, Chauncey M.	New York City	1885
De Pew, Pierre H.	Nyack, N. Y.	1911
De Pew, Ralph Huyler	Nyack, N. Y.	1914
de Peyster, Frederic Ashton	New York City	1909
De Witt, Andrew Heermance	Maplewood, N. J.	1906
De Witt, Edward	Englewood, N. J.	1902
De Witt, J. Walter	Newark, N. J.	1904
De Witt, Jerome	Binghamton, N. Y.	1888
De Witt, Jerome Pennington	Newark, N. J.	1908
De Witt, Macdonald	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
De Witt, Moses J.	Newark, N. J.	1888
De Witt, Sutherland	Elmira, N. Y.	1890
De Witt, Theodore	New York City	1902
De Witt, Thomas May	Cleveland, O.	1891
De Witt, William Cantine	Kingston, N. Y.	1914
De Witt, William G.	New York City	1885
Dey, Morris	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1913
Dey, Richard V.	San Francisco, Cal.	1892
Deyo, Andrew	Yonkers, N. Y.	1892
Deyo, Emery	Weehawken, N. J.	1905
Deyo, Norman LeRoy	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1911
Deyo, Perry	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Deyo, Solomon Le Fevre	New York City	1892
Deyo, Walter Christian	Hoboken, N. J.	1905
Dillenbeck, Morris H.	New York City	1885
Dingman, John H.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1915
Ditmars, Edward W.	New York City	1886
Ditmars, Harold Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Ditmars, Isaac Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Ditmars, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Ditmars, Townsend Van Pelt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dolson, Josiah W.	New York City	1911
Dolson, William Hamilton	New York City	1910
Douw, Charles G.	Scotia, N. Y.	1887
Du Bois, Charles A.	New York City	1904
Du Bois, Cornelius	New York City	1889
Du Bois, Philip H.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1909
Du Bois, William E.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1904
Dumont, John Eignace	Rochester, N. Y.	1906
Duryea, Harry H.	New York City	1898

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Duryee, Gustavus Abeel	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	1889
Duryee, Harvey Hoag	Los Angeles, Cal.	1898
Duryee, Jacob Eugene	Los Angeles, Cal.	1891
Duryee, Joseph R.	New York City	1885
Duryee, Peter Stanford	Englewood, N. J.	1899
Dusenberry, Charles, Jr.	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, Charles R.	Yonkers, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, Elias Warner	Bronxville, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, James Dudley	New York City	1914
Dusenbury, Edwin Coles	Lake Mahopac, N. Y.	1901
Dusenbury, Henry Genet	Cedar Grove, N. J.	1905
Dutcher, Charles Mason	Montclair, N. J.	1906
Dutcher, De Witt P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dutcher, Frank J.	Hopedale, Mass.	1902
Dutcher, Malcolm B.	Westfield, N. J.	1906
Dutcher, Robert R.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dutcher, William A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1911

E

Earl, Edward	Montclair, N. J.	1911
Earle, Arthur Winthrop	New Haven, Ct.	1914
Earle, Frank Hasbrouck	Newark, N. J.	1908
Earle, Thornton	New York City	1914
Edsall, Clarence	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1894
Edsall, Frederick D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Edsall, William Henry	Wallingford, Ct.	1906
Elmendorf, Dwight L.	New York City	1888
Elmendorf, John B.	New Haven, Ct.	1888
Elmendorf, William Burgess	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Elsworth, Edward Wead	Watertown, N. Y.	1887
Elsworth, Eugene	Irvington, N. Y.	1897
Elting, Irving	Brookline, Mass.	1887
Elting, Jacob	Clintondale, N. Y.	1890
Elting, Jesse	New Paltz, N. Y.	1890
Elting, Philip	Kingston, N. Y.	1892
Eltinge, Henry	Loyd, N. Y.	1904
Esselstyn, Everett James	New York City	1889
Everson, Charles B.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1903

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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F

Fosburgh, J. B. A.....	Irvington, N. Y.....	1913
Freer, Alfred Maurice, Jr.....	New York City.....	1906

G

Garretson, Garret J.....	Elmhurst, N. Y.....	1887
Garretson, James.....	Elmhurst, N. Y.....	1911
Garretson, Mitchell P.....	New York City.....	1909
Glen, Henry.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1915
Goelet, Robert.....	Newport, R. I.	1901
Goelet, Robert Walton.....	Newport, R. I.	1901
Groat, Louis William.....	New York City.....	1908
Groat, William Avery.....	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Groesbeck, Edward Anson.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1887
Groesbeck, Herman John.....	Cincinnati, O.	1887
Groesbeck, Telford.....	Cincinnati, O.	1899
Groesbeck, William Gerard.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
Gulick, Alexander Reading.....	Princeton, N. J.	1890
Gulick, Charlton Reading.....	New York City.....	1890
Gulick, John C.....	New York City.....	1888
Gulick, Luther H.....	New York City.....	1915

H

Hance, John Atkinson.....	New York City.....	1911
Hanson, Arthur Taber.....	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	1908
Hardenbergh, John Warren.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1891
Hardenbergh, Thomas Eddy.....	New York City.....	1907
Haring, James Smith.....	Crafton, Pa.	1898
Haring, Teunis A.....	Hackensack, N. J.	1907
Hasbrouck, Alfred.....	Washington, D. C.	1890
Hasbrouck, Bruyn.....	New Paltz, N. Y.....	1907
Hasbrouck, Cornelius Van Dyke.....	Rosendale, N. Y.....	1903
Hasbrouck, Frank.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	1886
Hasbrouck, Garrett Roosa.....	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.....	1900
Hasbrouck, Gilbert D. B.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1890
Hasbrouck, Howard.....	New York City.....	1892
Hasbrouck, Isaac E.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1889
Hasbrouck, James Foster.....	Larchmont Manor, N. Y.....	1894

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Hasbrouck, J. Roswell	Larchmont Park, N. Y.	1902
Hasbrouck, Joseph E.	Modena, N. Y.	1890
Hasbrouck, Levi	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1892
Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier	New York City	1899
Hasbrouck, Louis Philip	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1893
Hasbrouck, Oscar	Wingdale, N. Y.	1890
Hasbrouck, Oscar	Hudson, N. Y.	1906
Hasbrouck, Sayer	Hamilton, Bermuda	1887
Hasbrouck, William Fitch	Yonkers, N. Y.	1906
Heermance, Martin	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Heermance, Radcliffe	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1906
Heermans, Forbes	Syracuse, N. Y.	1890
Hegeman, Adrian Augustus	Black Mountain, N. C.	1895
Hegeman, Alanson Kerr	New York City	1914
Hegeman, Albert Clarence	New York City	1903
Hegeman, Charles	New York City	1908
Hegeman, Daniel Andrew	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Hegeman, Daniel Van Brunt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Hegeman, John Rogers	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1892
Hegeman, Joseph P.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1885
Hendricks, Clarence P.	Kingston, N. Y.	1906
Hendricks, Francis	Syracuse, N. Y.	1904
Hendricks, Howard	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Hendrickson, George Davis	Jersey City	1914
Hendrickson, Hubbard	Bayside, N. Y.	1909
Hendrickson, James P.	Red Bank, N. J.	1898
Hendrickson, William Henry	Red Bank, N. J.	1898
Hoagland, Henry Williamson	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1909
Hoagland, Ira Gould	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Hoagland, Mahlon L.	Rockaway, N. J.	1911
Hoagland, Thomas Gordon	Rockaway, N. J.	1911
Hoagland, Thomas Hudson	Rockaway, N. J.	1910
Hoes, Ernest Peter	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Hoes, Roswell Randall	Washington, D. C.	1887
Hoes, William Myers	New York City	1885
Hoffman, Charles Frederick	New York City	1910
Hoffman, Charles Gouverneur	Oxford, Eng.	1912
Hoffman, Samuel Verplanck	Morristown, N. J.	1904

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Hoffman, William M. V.	New York City	1910
Hogeboom, Francklyn	New York City	1898
Holdrum, Garret Samuel Milton	Westwood, N. J.	1903
Hopper, Abram B.	South Orange, N. J. ..	1911
Hopper, John Jacob	Waldwick, N. J.	1911
Hopper, Raymond Gould	East Orange, N. J.	1912
Hopper, Robert Imlay	Paterson, N. J.	1886
Hopper, Roland Inslee	Newark, N. J.	1910
Hopper, Stanley H.	Newark, N. J.	1910
Hornbeck, Frederick Augustus	Kansas City, Mo.	1898
Hotaling, George P.	New York City	1898
Hubbard, H. Barkuloo	Bayshore, N. Y.	1887
Hubbard, Timothy I.	Babylon, N. Y.	1889
Hubbs, Charles Francis	West Islip, N. Y.	1911
Hulst, E. Covert	Flushing, N. Y.	1897
Huyck, Edmund Niles	Albany, N. Y.	1890

J

Jacobus, David Schenck	Jersey City, N. J.	1891
Jacobus, John W.	New York City	1887
Jacobus, Melancthon Williams	Hartford, Ct.	1891
Johnson, William Colet	Boston, Mass.	1904
Johnson, William Mindred	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Johnston, Charles Edward	Syracuse, N. Y.	1902

K

Keator, Frederic Rose	New York City	1909
Keator, Harry Mayham	Roxbury, N. Y.	1909
Keator, William Chauncey	Wayne, Pa.	1910
Kiersted, Everest B.	New York City	1896
Kiersted, Henry S.	Burlingame, Cal.	1907
Kip, Charles A.	Morristown, N. J.	1893
Kip, Clarence V. S.	New York City	1885
Kip, Elbert S.	Morristown, N. J.	1902
Kip, Frederic Ellsworth	Montclair, N. J.	1907
Kip, George G.	Morristown, N. J.	1885
Kip, Ira A., Jr.	South Orange, N. J. ..	1895
Kip, Irving De Forest	Passaic, N. J.	1896

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Kipp, Reuben E.-----	Passaic, N. J.-----	1909
Knickerbacker, John -----	Troy, N. Y. -----	1887
Knickerbacker, Thomas Adams -----	Troy, N. Y. -----	1889
Kouwenhoven, Gerrit-----	Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	1888
Kouwenhoven, John Bennem-----	Yonkers, N. Y.-----	1904
Kouwenhoven, Peter-----	Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	1892
Kouwenhoven, William Henry -----	Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	1910
Kuykendall, George Benson-----	Pomeroy, Wash. ----	1914

L

Lansing, Charles E.-----	New York City -----	1910
Lansing, Charles Treadway-----	Tenafly, N. J.-----	1914
Lansing, Cleveland Coxe -----	War Dept., U. S. A. --	1894
Lansing, Egbert Peake -----	Cohoes, N. Y.-----	1909
Lansing, George Dow -----	Providence, R. I. ----	1905
Lansing, Gerrit Yates-----	Albany, N. Y.-----	1892
Lansing, Gulian ver Planck-----	New York City -----	1910
Lansing, Hugh Henry -----	Watervliet, N. Y. ---	1899
Lansing, Isaac De F. -----	Albany, N. Y.-----	1887
Lansing, James Albert -----	Scranton, Pa.-----	1904
Lansing, James B. W. -----	Tenafly, N. J.-----	1900
Lansing, John Townsend-----	Albany, N. Y.-----	1886
Lansing, Robert-----	Washington, D. C. ---	1907
Lansing, Sanford Green-----	Tenafly, N. J.-----	1914
Lansing, Willard Irving-----	Providence, R. I. ----	1905
Lashar, Thomas Benton-----	Bridgeport, Ct.-----	1902
Le Fever, Henry B. -----	New Paltz, N. Y.-----	1902
Lefevre, Abram Philip-----	New Paltz, N. Y.-----	1903
Lefevre, Albert A. -----	New Paltz, N. Y.-----	1909
Lefevre, Arthur N.-----	Albany, N. Y.-----	1911
Le Fevre, Edward Young-----	Monticello, N. Y.-----	1905
Le Fevre, Frank Jacob -----	New Paltz, N. Y. ---	1906
Lefferts, Robert-----	East Moriches, N. Y. --	1891
Leggett, Edward Henry-----	Albany, N. Y.-----	1899
Longstreet, Henry H.-----	Matawan, N. J.-----	1889
Lott, Henry Ditmas -----	Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	1904
Lott, Jerome -----	Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	1905
Lowe, Charles H. -----	Dayton, O. -----	1902
Lowe, John Gilbert II-----	Dayton, O. -----	1911
Lozier, Hiram-----	Newburgh, N. Y.-----	1895
Lozier, John Baldwin-----	Oradell, N. J.-----	1900

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Lozier, Lemuel	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Lozier, Theodore F.	New York City	1908
Luyster, Samuel Britton, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Lydecker, Charles E.	New York City	1886
Lydecker, Ralph D.	Englewood, N. J.	1912
Lydecker, Robert Colfax.	Honolulu, Hawaii ...	1914
Lydecker, Thomas William	Englewood, N. J.	1905

M

Marsellus, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	1887
Masten, Arthur Haynsworth	New York City	1896
Mead, Isaac Franklin	Caldwell, N. J.	1893
Merselis, Abram Jacobus	New York City	1907
Meserole, Clinton V.	Englewood, N. J.	1904
Meserole, Walter Monfort	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Messler, Benjamin Edmund	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Messler, Robert Ayres	Trenton, N. J.	1906
Miller, George Congdon	Buffalo, N. Y.	1910
Morris, John J.	New York City	1896
Mott, Alexander Hosack	New York City	1906
Mott, Hopper Striker	New York City	1889
Myer, Albert James	Pemaquid, Me.	1889
Myers, Edward	White Plains, N. Y. ...	1909
Myers, George T.	Seattle, Wash.	1915
Myers, John Hays	White Plains, N. Y. ...	1895

N

Neafie, John	New York City	1912
Nevius, David	New York City	1905
Nevius, Theodore Mellick	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1905
Newkirk, Arthur P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Newkirk, Charles Allison	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Newkirk, Clarence Garfield	Mahwah, N. J.	1906
Newkirk, Eugene	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Newkirk, George Albert	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Newkirk, Halsey Vreeland	Jersey City, N. J.	1907
Newkirk, Harry Meeker	Glen Rock, N. J.	1907
Newkirk, James Stewart	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Newkirk, Lewis Henry	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Nostrand, George Englebert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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O

Onderdonk, Andrew J.	Manhasset, N. Y.	1885
Onderdonk, Andrew J., Jr.	New York City	1910
Onderdonk, Thomas W.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Opdyke, Charles P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, George H.	New York City	1913
Opdyke, Levings A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, William Stryker	Alpine, N. J.	1892
Osterhoudt, Jeremiah P.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
Ostrander, Alson B.	New York City	1902
Ostrander, Charles F.	New York City	1908
Ostrander, John Edwin	Amherst, Mass.	1907
Ostrom, Frederic Posthof	New York City	1899
Outwater, Edwin	Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.	1910
Outwater, Samuel	Riverside, Cal.	1906

P

Palen, Frank A.	New York City	1901
Perrine, David Vanderveer	Freehold, N. J.	1889
Poillon, Arthur	The Hague, Neth.	1912
Polhemus, Abraham	Newton Centre, Mass.	1887
Polhemus, George Weeks	Canal Zone	1912
Polhemus, Henry Martin	Englewood, N. J.	1912
Polhemus, James Suydam	Newark, N. J.	1887
Polhemus, John Arthur	New York City	1905
Post, James S.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1910
Post, Livingston S.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Post, Walter	Passaic, N. J.	1909
Post, William H.	Paterson, N. J.	1910
Poucher, J. Wilson	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1890
Prall, John H.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1889
Prall, William	Princeton, N. J.	1887
Prall, William Russell	Boonton, N. J.	1910
Provost, Andrew Jackson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Provost, Andrew Jackson, Jr.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1894
Pruyn, Foster	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Pruyn, Robert C.	Albany, N. Y.	1886

K

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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Q

Quackenbos, Henry Forrest	New York City	1894
Quackenbos, John Duncan	New York City	1912
Quackenbush, Abraham C.	New York City	1885
Quackenbush, Claire C.	Aberdeen, Wash.	1906
Quackenbush, Edward	Sherwood, Oregon	1911
Quackenbush, Peter	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quackenbush, Peter C.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quackenbush, Schuyler	New York City	1897
Quinby, Frank Haviland	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912

R

Rapelje, Charles Vanderveer	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1912
Rapelje, Jacob George	Paris, France	1897
Rapelje, Peter	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Rapelje, Peter Ditmars	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Rapelje, Walter Suydam	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Rapelye, John A.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1911
Remsen, Phoenix	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1894
Riker, Henry Ingersoll	New York City	1895
Riker, John J.	New York City	1886
Romaine, De Witt Clinton	New York City	1889
Romeyn, James A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1904
Roosa, De Witt	Kingston, N. Y.	1887
Roosa, Frederick Howland	New York City	1907
Roosa, Jay Hardenburgh	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Roosa, Philip G.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Roosa, Tracy Louis	New York City	1908
Roosa, William Minard	New York City	1906
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Hyde Park, N. Y.	1910
Roosevelt, Frederick	New York City	1885
Roosevelt, Robert B.	New York City	1885
Roosevelt, Theodore	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1885
Ryder, Charles A.	Jamaica, L. I.	1915
Ryer, Thomas Albert	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Ryerson, Jacob V.	Jamaica, L. I.	1913

S

Sanders, William N. S.	Albany, N. Y.	1890
Sayres, Gilbert Barker	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1907

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Schenck, Charles De Bevoise	Englewood, N. J.	1898
Schenck, Charles Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Schenck, Douglas S.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schenck, Edward Felton	New York City	1911
Schenck, Henry De Bevoise	Ridgefield, Ct.	1892
Schenck, Mervin Ryerson	Wyoming, N. J.	1903
Schenck, Robert P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schenck, Vincent R.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schermerhorn, Arthur Frederic	New York City	1909
Schermerhorn, E. Gibert	New York City	1909
Schermerhorn, J. Maus	New York City	1886
Schermerhorn, James R.	Cortland, N. Y.	1915
Schermerhorn, Julian H.	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Schermerhorn, Nicholas Irving	Schenectady, N. Y.	1898
Schermerhorn, William George	Schenectady, N. Y.	1898
Schomp, William Wyckoff	Beacon-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1893
Schoonmaker, Adrian Onderdonk	Montclair, N. J.	1886
Schoonmaker, Frederick W.	Montclair, N. J.	1885
Schoonmaker, James M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1889
Schoonmaker, Nathaniel Roos	Nyack, N. Y.	1904
Schoonmaker, Samuel V.	Newburgh, N. Y.	1909
Schoonmaker, Sylvanus Lothrop	New York City	1889
Schurman, George Wellington	New York City	1895
Schurman, Jacob Gould	Ithaca, N. Y.	1892
Schuyler, Charles Edward	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	1889
Schuyler, Clarence R.	Newark, N. J.	1912
Schuyler, Hamilton	Trenton, N. J.	1897
Schuyler, Montgomery Roosevelt	Nyack, N. Y.	1885
Schuyler, Philip Van Rensselaer	New York City	1907
Schuyler, Sidney Schieffelin	Plainfield, N. J.	1907
Schuyler, Stephen	Albany, N. Y.	1889
Shockley, William Penn	Bordeaux, France	1910
Simonson, Charles Edgar	West New Brighton, N. Y.	1909
Simonson, William Abram	New York City	1908
Sip, Richard Garrett	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Skaats, David Schuyler	New York City	1899
Skillman, Joseph H.	Flushing, N. Y.	1892
Sleght, B. Has Brouck	Newark, N. J.	1904
Sleight, David B.	Arlington, N. Y.	1908

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Sleight, Peter R.	Arlington, N. Y.	1908
Slingerland, George Oscar	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	1910
Slingerland, William Harris	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1892
Sloat, Benjamin C.	Patterson, N. Y.	1910
Sloat, Edson S.	Patterson, N. Y.	1911
Sloat, Orson Wright	Patterson, N. Y.	1910
Smidt, A. Campbell Lee	New York City	1909
Smidt, Frank B.	New York City	1888
Snedeker, Alfred Melvine	New York City	1904
Snedeker, Charles Dippolt	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1908
Spoor, Seward Goetschius	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Springsteen, Azariah M.	Forest Hills, N. Y.	1913
Springsteen, David	Forest Hills, N. Y.	1913
Staats, John Henry	New York City	1907
Staats, Robert Parker	New York City	1914
Stagg, Edward	Leonia, N. J.	1892
Stagg, Peter Westervelt	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Starin, James Henry	Homer, N. Y.	1904
Starin, Stephen Holt	Syracuse, N. Y.	1913
Stevens, John Bright	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	1888
Stillwell, John E.	New York City	1901
Stockton, Elias Boudinot	East Orange, N. J.	1909
Storm, Irving G.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1902
Stoutenburgh, Abram Sheffield	Culver, Ind.	1912
Stoutenburgh, John Hall	New York City	1905
Stryker, John Edwards	St. Paul, Minn.	1893
Stryker, Samuel Stanhope	Philadelphia, Pa.	1890
Stymus, William Pierre, Jr.	Port Chester, N. Y.	1903
Suits, Peter Langrave	Tribes Hill, N. Y.	1914
Surdam, Charles Edward	Morristown, N. J.	1896
Sutphen, C. Edgar	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, Carlyle E., Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1904
Sutphen, Duncan Dunbar	New York City	1897
Sutphen, Henry R.	New York City	1912
Sutphen, Herbert Sands	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, John Schureman	New York City	1890
Sutphen, Theron Y.	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, William Potter	Bloomfield, N. J.	1904

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Suydam, Bernardus	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1908
Suydam, Evert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899
Suydam, Lambert, Jr.	New York City	1900
Suydam, Walter Lisenard	Blue Point, N. Y.	1905
Suydam, William F.	Montclair, N. J.	1888
Swart, Roland B.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1908
Swartwout, John Benjamin	Richmond, Va.	1909
Swartwout, William Merrill	Troy, N. Y.	1905

T

Tallman, Francis John Newton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Tappen, James Macfarlane	New York City	1898
Tappen, Richard	Kingston, N. Y.	1904
Teller, George Gregg	Cranford, N. J.	1906
Teller, Myron	Kingston, N. Y.	1896
Ten Broeck, Charles Cornwall	Kingston, N. Y.	1899
Ten Broeck, Rensselaer	Hilldale, N. Y.	1907
Ten Broeck, William Edward	Milwaukee, Wis.	1901
Ten Eyck, Mills	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Ten Eyck, Peter G.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Terhune, J. Edwin	Albany, N. Y.	1910
Terhune, John Irving	Paterson, N. J.	1905
Terhune, Nicholas	New York City	1908
Terhune, P. Christie	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Terhune, Peter P.	New York City	1912
Terhune, Walter	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Terhune, Warren Jay	U. S. Navy	1906
Terwilliger, Edward N.	Ellenville, N. Y.	1911
Traphagen, Henry	Jersey City, N. J.	1890
Truax, Arthur Dickinson	New York City	1895
Truex, William E.	Freehold, N. J.	1890
Turner, Charles Henry Black	Waycross, Ga.	1904

U

Underhill, Francis Jay	New York City	1907
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VAN A

Van Alen, Benjamin Taylor	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Van Allen, Harry John	Utica, N. Y.	1906

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Allen, John Delbert	Clinton, Ia.	1908
Van Allen, William Harman	Boston, Mass.	1890
Van Alstine, Philip	Spring Valley, N. Y.	1898
Van Alstyne, Lawrence	Sharon, Ct.	1893
Van Alstyne, Percy W.	Plainfield, N. J.	1905
Van Alstyne, William Becker	Plainfield, N. J.	1904
Van Antwerp, Dudley Strickland	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Van Antwerp, Elmer Howard	Denver, Colo.	1910
Van Antwerp, Frederick G.	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Van Antwerp, Thomas Irwin	Albany, N. Y.	1889
Van Antwerp, William C.	New York City	1892
Van Arsdale, George D.	New York City	1910
Van Arsdale, Henry	Newark, N. J.	1892
Van Arsdale, Henry, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1914

VAN B

Van Benschoten, Elias T.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1908
Van Benschoten, John	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1908
Van Benschoten, Richard Palmer	New Haven, Ct.	1912
Van Benschoten, William A.	Washington, D. C.	1904
Van Benschoten, William Henry	West Park, N. Y.	1902
Van Benschoten, William Henry	New York City	1906
Van Benthuyzen, Walter	New Orleans, La.	1892
Van Beuren, Frederick T.	New York City	1885
Van Blarcom, Wessels	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Van Blaricom, George W.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Van Brunt, Arthur Hoffman	New York City	1885
Van Brunt, Cornelius Bergen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1891
Van Brunt, Edmund Cluett	Leonia, N. J.	1904
Van Brunt, Jaques	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Van Brunt, Jeremiah Rutger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Van Brunt, John Lott	Westwood, N. J.	1907
Van Brunt, Mervin Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Van Buren, Charles Henry	Englewood, N. J.	1908
Van Buren, Howard	Nyack, N. Y.	1915
Van Buren, John Craig	San Francisco, Calif.	1913
Van Buren, John Dash	New Brighton, N. Y.	1887
Van Buren, Martin Enders	San Francisco, Calif.	1913
Van Buskirk, Arthur	Hackensack, N. J.	1905

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Buskirk, Charles John.....	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Van Buskirk, De Witt	Bayonne, N. J.	1889
Van Buskirk, William.....	Jersey City, N. J.	1914

VAN C

Van Cleaf, John C.	Montclair, N. J.	1885
Van Cleave, Brenton G.	St. Louis, Mo.	1911
Van Cleef, Henry Howell	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1895
Van Cleef, James H.	New Brunswick, N. J.	1887
Van Cleve, Frank	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Cleve, Garret.....	Clifton, N. J.	1909
Van Cortlandt, James Stevenson.....	Croton, N. Y.	1906
Van Cott, Lincoln	Pequannock, N. J.	1887
Van Cott, Pierrepont	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Cott, Waldemar	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1907

VAN D

Van Demark, John W.	New York City	1906
Vander Beek, Francis Isaac,	Glen Spey, N. Y.	1892
Vanderhoef, Frank Fellows	New York City	1899
Vanderhoef, George Wyckoff.....	New York City	1905
Vanderhoef, Harman Blauvelt.....	New York City	1898
Vanderhoef, Nathaniel Wyckoff	New York City	1899
Vanderhoof, Charles A.	Locust Point, N. J.	1885
Vanderhoof, William M.	Bronxville, N. Y.	1906
Van der Poel, John	New York City	1913
Vander Poel, S. Oakley.....	New York City	1911
Vander Poel, W. Halsted	New York City	1911
Vanderpool, Wynant Davis	Morristown, N. J.	1907
Vander Veer, Albert.....	Albany, N. Y.	1885
Vander Veer, Albert, Jr.	New York City	1905
Vanderveer, Charles	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Vander Veer, Edgar Albert	Albany, N. Y.	1895
Vanderveer, Edward Bennett.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Vander Veer, Francis S.	Somerville, N. J.	1912
Vanderveer, Henry Boerum.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Vander Veer, James Newell	Albany, N. Y.	1904
Vanderveer, John	West Islip, N. Y.	1912

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Vanderveer, John H.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1910
Vanderveer, John Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Van Derveer, John Reeve	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	1885
Vander Veer, Seeley	New York City	1906
Vander Voort, Frederick Ten Eyck	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Vander Voort, John Coe	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Van Derwerken, Alfred	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Van Deusen, Absalom	Madison, Wis.	1915
Van Deusen, Albert H.	Washington, D. C.	1906
Van Deusen, Frank Montague	Sylacauga, Ala.	1892
Van Deusen, George Clark	Albany, N. Y.	1897
Van Deusen, Leon Wilson	Canandaigua, N. Y.	1915
Van Deusen, Walter M.	Newark, N. J.	1913
Vandevanter, Charles Oscar	Leesburg, Va.	1897
Van Deventer, Christopher	Chicago, Ill.	1897
Van Deventer, William Edward	Chicago, Ill.	1914
Van De Water, George Roe	New York City	1886
Van Doren, J. I.	Ilion, N. Y.	1914
Van Doren, Louis O.	New York City	1887
Van Doren, Nathaniel Goodwin	Newark, N. J.	1907
Van Dusen, Frank L.	Mohawk, N. Y.	1909
Van Dusen, James Wallace	Washington, D. C.	1915
Van Duyn, Edward S.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1901
Van Duyn, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	1887
Van Duzer, Adelbert Hervey	New York City	1912
Van Duzer, Frank A.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Van Duzer, Henry S.	New York City	1885
Van Duzer, Lewis S.	U. S. Navy	1910
Van Dyke, Henry	The Hague, Holland	1885
Van Dyke, Henry Seward	Los Angeles, Cal.	1904
Van Dyke, Robert L.	New York City	1913
Van Dyke, Theodore A., Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1906
Van Dyke, William	Detroit, Mich.	1908

VAN E

Van Emburgh, Wesley	Ridgewood, N. J.	1904
Van Epps, Robert Johnson	Schenectady, N. Y.	1914
Van Etten, Amos	Kingston, N. Y.	1886
Van Etten, Edgar	New York City	1887
Van Etten, John De Camp	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	1909
Van Etten, Nathan Bristol	New York City	1898

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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VAN F

Van Fleet, Frank	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1894
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VAN G

Van Gaasbeek, Amos C.	Chester, N. J.	1892
Van Gaasbeek, Harvey David	Sussex, N. J.	1896
Van Gaasbeek, Louis Wheat	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Van Gieson, Henry B.	Bridgeport, Conn.	1915
Van Gieson, John Banta	Hackensack, N. J.	1907
Van Gilder, Charles Gage	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Gilder, Harry Abraham	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Gilder, Harry Pruden	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Guysling, George Edmund	Los Angeles, Cal.	1904

VAN H

Van Heusen, Charles Manning	Albany, N. Y.	1896
Van Hoesen, David Wadsworth	Cortland, N. Y.	1903
Van Hoesen, Henry Bartlett	Princeton, N. J.	1907
Van Horn, Frank Milton	Murray Hill, N. J.	1905
Van Horne, Byron G.	Englewood, N. J.	1901
Van Horne, John G.	New York City	1889
Van Horne, John Russell	New York City	1905
Van Houten, Alfred B.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Van Houten, George Dexter	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1906
Van Houten, Isaac	Paterson, N. J.	1900
Van Houten, Zabriskie A.	Passaic, N. J.	1906

VAN I

Van Inwegen, Charles F.	Port Jervis, N. Y.	1888
Van Inwegen, Cornelius	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1908

VAN K

Van Keuren, Charles A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, Clarence E.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Van Keuren, Fred C.	Newark, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, George	Englewood, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, Graham	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1909

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Kleeck, Barnard D.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1915
Van Kleeck, Charles Mayer	New York City	1902
Van Kleeck, Frank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Van Kleeck, Theodore	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1889
Van Kleeck, William H.	New York City	1888

VAN L

Van Liew, Alfred B.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1909
Van Liew, Henry A.	New York City	1897
Van Loan, Andrew B.	New York City	1891
Van Loan, James C. P.	New York City	1905
Van Loan, Joseph T.	New York City	1907
Van Loan, Morton	Albany, N. Y.	1904
Van Loan, Thomas	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Van Loan, William Thomas	Athens, N. Y.	1912
Van Loan, Zelah	New York City	1893

VAN M

Van Mater, George G.	Peru, Indiana	1897
Van Mater, Gilbert Taylor	Keyport, N. J.	1905

VAN N

Van Name, Calvin Decker	Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.	1888
Van Ness, Frederick L.	Orange, N. J.	1899
Van Ness, Melville C.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Ness, Schuyler Waldron	Farmington, Mass.	1904
Van Ness, Wallace	Newark, N. J.	1903
Van Ness, Wallace M.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Nest, Frank Roe	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1888
Van Norden, Ottomar Hoghland	New York City	1904
Van Nostrand, Benjamin T.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1910
Van Nostrand, Charles B.	New York City	1889
Van Nostrand, Frank D.	New York City	1897
Van Nostrand, Harold Townsend	Orange, N. J.	1912
Van Nostrand, John E.	Evergreen, N. Y.	1885

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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VAN O

Van Olinda, Edgar Sim	Albany, N. Y.	1913
Van Olinda, James E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889
Van Olinda, Walter King	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Orden, Albert Randell	Montclair, N. J.	1905
Van Orden, William	Catskill, N. Y.	1886

VAN P

Van Pelt, Henry Trenor	New York City	1909
Van Pelt, John Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Pelt, John Vredenburg	New York City	1904
Van Pelt, Walter G.	Los Angeles, Cal.	1899
Van Pelt, William Johnson	New York City	1909

VAN R

Van Reypen, William Knickerbocker ..	Washington, D. C.	1887
Van Riper, Abram Zeek	Paterson, N. J.	1907
Van Riper, Alfred Jacob	Paterson, N. J.	1908
Van Riper, Anthony Bowden	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Riper, Arthur Ward	Passaic, N. J.	1906
Van Riper, Cornelius	Passaic, N. J.	1886
Van Riper, John Terhune	Passaic, N. J.	1904
Van Riper, Julius Fernando	Westfield, N. J.	1897

VAN S

Van Santvoord, George	Troy, N. Y.	1913
Van Santvoord, Seymour	Troy, N. Y.	1887
Van Schaick, John	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1885
Van Sickie, John	Auburn, N. Y.	1908
Van Siclen, Abraham L.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Andrew James	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, G. Elmer	Hollis, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Garrett M.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1913
Van Siclen, G. Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Siclen, James Cornell	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, John Remsen	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Peter Nostrand	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Wyckoff	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Sinderen, Howard	New York City	1885

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Size, Hebbard Kimball.....	Utica, N. Y.....	1897
Van Slyck, George W.....	New York City	1885
Van Slyke, George W.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1907
Van Slyke, Horace McBride.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1915
Van Slyke, John O.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1915
Van Slyke, Warren Clark	New York City	1895
Van Slyke, William Hoag.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1907
Van Syckel, Bennet.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1885
Van Syckel, Charles S.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1892
Van Syckel, Lamar.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1908

VAN T

Van Tassell, Frank L.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1908
Van Tassell, Richard L.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1909

VAN V

Van Valen, Charles B.....	Newark, N. J.....	1912
Van Valen, Garret A.....	Woodcliff Lake, N. J.....	1911
Van Valen, James A.....	Hackensack, N. J.....	1906
Van Valkenburgh, John Bradford.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1910
Van Valkenburgh, John L.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1890
Van Valkenburgh, Ralph D.....	Hudson, N. Y.....	1898
Van Valkenburgh, Raymond H.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1899
Van Vechten, Arthur Livingston.....	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1910
Van Vechten, Charles D.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	1892
Van Vechten, Eugene Montgomery	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1910
Van Vechten, Henry Gerard.....	West New Brighton, N. Y.....	1912
Van Vechten, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.....	1892
Van Vechten, Robert Clarkson.....	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1910
Van Vleck, Abraham Kip.....	New York City	1885
Van Vleck, Charles King.....	Hudson, N. Y.....	1887
Van Vleck, William David	Montclair, N. J.....	1887
Van Vliet, Deuse Mairs.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1885
Van Vliet, Frederick Christiaan.....	Shrewsbury, N. J.....	1886
Van Vliet, Frederick Christiaan, Jr.....	Shrewsbury, N. J.....	1910
Van Vliet, Frederick Gilbert.....	New York City	1886
Van Vliet, George S.....	Staatsburg, N. Y.....	1897
Van Vliet, William Downs.....	Goshen, N. Y.....	1887
Van Voast, Horace S.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1909

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Voast, James A.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1885
Van Voast, Rufus A.	Cincinnati, O.	1907
Van Volkenburgh, Thomas S.	New York City	1885
Van Voorhis, Eugene	Ironduquoit, N. Y.	1892
Van Vorhis, Harry Stephen	New York City	1914
Van Vorst, Frederick B.	Hackensack, N. J.	1885
Van Vredenburgh, Geo. Ward	New Brighton, N. Y.	1903

VAN W

Van Wagenen, Bleecker	South Orange, N. J.	1886
Van Wagenen, Easton	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Van Wagenen, Edward W.	Newark, N. J.	1912
Van Wagenen, Henry William	Morristown, N. J.	1888
Van Wagenen, John Brouwer	West Orange, N. J.	1893
Van Wagner, Ernest Lyon	Tottenville, N. Y.	1907
Van Wagner, Roy Webb	Waterbury, Ct.	1907
Van Wagoner, Jacob	Ridgewood, N. J.	1907
Van Winkle, Arthur A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Van Winkle, Arthur W.	Rutherford, N. J.	1903
Van Winkle, Charles A.	Rutherford, N. J.	1905
Van Winkle, Daniel	Jersey City, N. J.	1898
Van Winkle, Edgar Beach	New York City	1885
Van Winkle, Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Van Winkle, Frank O.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1899
Van Winkle, Henry L.	San Francisco, Cal.	1908
Van Winkle, J. Albert	Paterson, N. J.	1886
Van Winkle, Marshall	Jersey City, N. J.	1894
Van Winkle, Thomas Earle	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Van Winkle, Waling W.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1892
Van Woert, James Burtis	Greig, N. Y.	1902
Van Woert, William	Montclair, N. J.	1898
Van Wyck, Albert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1893
Van Wyck, Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1885
Van Wyck, David B.	Arlington, N. Y.	1902
Van Wyck, Edward W.	Huntington, N. Y.	1913
Van Wyck, E. Hawley	New York City	1911
Van Wyck, Frederick	West Islip, N. Y.	1905
Van Wyck, Herbert Lee	New York City	1915
Van Wyck, Jacob S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Van Wyck, Joseph H.	Arlington, N. Y.	1899

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Wyck, Philip V. R.	Summit, N. J.	1893
Van Wyck, Robert A.	New York City	1886
Van Wyck, Robert W.	New York City	1911
Van Wyck, Walter	Babylon, N. Y.	1912
Van Wyck, William	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Van Wyck, William	New York City	1906

V

Varick, J. Leonard	New York City	1885
Varick, Theodore Romeyn	Yonkers, N. Y.	1885
Varick, Theodore Romeyn III.	East Orange, N. J.	1907
Varick, Uzal C.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1911
Vedder, Charles Stuart	Charleston, S. C.	1889
Vedder, Harmon A.	New York City	1891
Vedder, Wentworth Darcy	Wellsboro, Pa.	1892
Vedder, William H.	Pasadena, Cal.	1911
Veeder, Eugene W., Jr.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1908
Veeder, Herman Greig	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1894
Veeder, R. De Witt	Schenectady, N. Y.	1915
Veeder, Ten Eyck De Witt	Washington, D. C.	1888
Veeder, Van Vechten	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Vermeule, Cornelius C.	East Orange, N. J.	1889
Ver Planck, William G.	New York City	1885
Viele, Charles Lewis	Bronxville, N. Y.	1911
Viele, Dorr	New York City	1915
Viele, John J.	Bronxville, N. Y.	1890
Viele, Sheldon Thompson	Buffalo, N. Y.	1886
Visscher, Edward Willett	Albany, N. Y.	1891
Visscher, William Leversee	Albany, N. Y.	1909
Voorhees, Albert V. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Voorhees, Anson A.	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1887
Voorhees, Anson Willard	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1915
Voorhees, Charles C. V.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1891
Voorhees, Edwin Strange	Rocky Hill, N. J.	1904
Voorhees, Foster M.	Elizabeth, N. J.	1900
Voorhees, Harvey McLean	Trenton, N. J.	1908
Voorhees, H. Russell	Plainfield, N. J.	1910
Voorhees, John A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Voorhees, John Jacob	Jersey City, N. J.	1889

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Voorhees, John Jay, Jr.	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Voorhees, John Stanley	Cranford, N. J.	1907
Voorhees, Judah Back	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Voorhees, J. Edgar	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1911
Voorhees, Stephen F.	Nyack, N. Y.	1904
Voorhees, Theodore	Philadelphia, Pa.	1886
Voorhis, Augustus M.	Nyack, N. Y.	1887
Voorhis, Casper J.	Riveredge, N. J.	1914
Voorhis, Jacob	Greenwich, Ct.	1889
Voorhis, John R.	New York City	1886
Voorhis, William L.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1912
Vosburgh, Royden Woodward	New Brighton, N. Y.	1899
Vredenburg, Edward L.	Bayonne, N. J.	1889
Vredenburg, La Rue	Somerville, N. J.	1894
Vredenburg, William H.	Freehold, N. J.	1887
Vreeland, Charles M.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Clarence L.	Pompton Lake, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Frederick King	Montclair, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Hamilton	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Harold Van Pelt	Charlotte, N. C.	1911
Vreeland, Herbert Harold	New York City	1902
Vreeland, Howard Romine	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Joseph Warren	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Louis Beach	Charlotte, N. C.	1910
Vreeland, Nehemiah	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Nicholas Garretson	Metuchen, N. J.	1913
Vroom, Peter Dumont	New York City	1886
Vrooman, Isaac H., Jr.	Albany, N. Y.	1909
Vrooman, John Wright	Herkimer, N. Y.	1886

W

Waldron, Charles Newman	Schenectady, N. Y.	1915
Waldron, Frederick Arden	Plainfield, N. J.	1912
Waldron, Frederick Rice	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1903
Waldron, Herbert M.	New Brunswick, N. J.	1907
Waldron, William Gunsaul	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1893
Wandell, Francis L.	New York City	1908
Wendell, Evert Jansen	New York City	1885
Wendell, Willis	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1889
Westervelt, Francis Iradell	Paterson, N. J.	1910

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Westervelt, John C.	New York City	1885
Westervelt, Josiah Arnold	New York City	1899
Westervelt, Vincent Ralph	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
Westervelt, Walter	Englewood, N. J.	1907
Westervelt, William Young	New York City	1907
Whitbeck, Andrew J.	Boston, Mass.	1889
Wicoff, John Van Buren	Trenton, N. J.	1906
Williamson, George D.	Wyoming, N. J.	1904
Williamson, Henry Christie	New York City	1910
Williamson, Royden	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1901
Williamson, William A.	Newark, N. J.	1915
Wilsey, Walter W.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1910
Wiltse, Charles Hastings	Rochester, N. Y.	1914
Winne, Alonzo E.	Kingston, N. Y.	1904
Winne, Charles K.	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Winne, Charles Visscher	Albany, N. Y.	1889
Winne, Ogden Fremont	Kingston, N. Y.	1903
Winner, John	Jersey City, N. J.	1907
Witbeck, Charles Lansing	Cohoes, N. Y.	1914
Witbeck, Clark	Schenectady, N. Y.	1890
Woolsey, Clarence Hood	New Paltz, N. Y.	1906
Wortendyke, Jacob Rynier	Jersey City, N. J.	1905
Wortendyke, Nicholas Doremus	Jersey City, N. J.	1904
Wortendyke, Reynier Jacob	Jersey City, N. J.	1899
Wyckoff, Charles Rapelyea	Hartsdale, N. Y.	1909
Wyckoff, Charles Sterling	Walton, N. Y.	1909
Wyckoff, Clarence Johnson	White Plains, N. Y.	1905
Wyckoff, Edwin M.	Rochester, N. Y.	1908
Wyckoff, Garrett	Red Bank, N. J.	1913
Wyckoff, Joseph Lewis	Holyoke, Mass.	1899
Wyckoff, Peter B.	New York City	1890
Wyckoff, Richard Tuttle	Springfield, Mass.	1908
Wyckoff, William F.	Jamaica, L. I.	1887
Wynkoop, Asa	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Wynkoop, Edward J.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1896
Wynkoop, Hubert Schuurman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914

Y

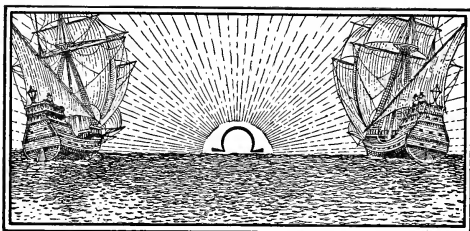
Yereance, James	New York City	1904
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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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Z

Zabriskie, Albert	Paterson, N. J.	1912
Zabriskie, Albert A.	Bloomington, N. Y. ...	1903
Zabriskie, Andrew C.	Barrytown, N. Y.	1887
Zabriskie, C. Brevoort	Port Jefferson, L. I. ...	1898
Zabriskie, David Demarest	Ridgewood, N. J.	1905
Zabriskie, Edgar	Maplewood, N. J.	1905
Zabriskie, Edward Graham	New York City	1909
Zabriskie, Everett Law	Ridgewood, N. J.	1905
Zabriskie, Frederick Conklin	Hackensack, N. J.	1909
Zabriskie, George Albert	New York City	1904
Zabriskie, Simeon Templeton	New York City	1896
Zabriskie, William Hastings	Oradell, N. J.	1904





LIST OF DECEASED MEMBERS

DATE ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 14, 1885..Theodore Romeyn Westbrook..Kingston, N. Y...	Oct. 6, 1885
June 25, 1885..Stephen Melancthon Ostrander..Brooklyn, N. Y...	Nov. 19, 1885
Mar. 14, 1885..John D. Van Buren.....Newburgh, N. Y..	Dec. 1, 1885
Dec. 23, 1885..James Westervelt Quackenbush..Hackensack, N. J..	Mar. 6, 1886

Mar. 14, 1885..Augustus W. Wynkoop.....Kinderhook, N. Y..	April 18, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885..David Van Nostrand.....New York.....	June 14, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885..John Thurman Van Wyck....New York.....	Nov. 23, 1886
Dec. 23, 1885..John Van Vorst.....Jersey City, N. J..	Feb. 4, 1887

June 25, 1885..Bartow White Van Voorhis....New York.....	April 27, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885..William Van Wyck.....New York.....	May 28, 1887
June 25, 1885..Clarence R. Van Benthuyssen...New York.....	July 18, 1887
June 25, 1885..Aaron J. Vanderpoel.....New York.....	Aug. 22, 1887
April 30, 1885..Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt.....South Orange,N.J..	Sept. 30, 1887
Dec. 20, 1886..Barent Arent Mynderse.....Schenectady, N.Y..	Oct. 2, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885..Theodore Romeyn Varick.....Jersey City, N. J..	Nov. 23, 1887
Oct. 27, 1887..Henry James Ten Eyck.....Albany, N. Y.....	Nov. 29, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885..Henry H. Van Dyke.....New York.....	Jan. 23, 1888
Oct. 27, 1887..David D. Acker.....New York.....	Mar. 23, 1888
Dec. 20, 1886..George Washington Schuyler..Ithaca, N. Y.....	Mar. 29, 1888

Dec. 23, 1885..Benjamin Stevens Van Wyck...New York.....	Aug. 31, 1888
Mar. 29, 1888..Henry R. Low.....Middletown, N.Y..	Dec. 1, 1888
April 30, 1885..W. A. Ogden Hegeman.....New York.....	Dec. 24, 1888
Dec. 7, 1888..John J. Van Nostrand.....Brooklyn, N. Y...	Jan. 7, 1889
Dec. 23, 1885..Abraham Lott.....Brooklyn, N. Y...	Jan. 13, 1889
June 25, 1885..John Voorhees Van Woert....New York.....	Jan. 24, 1889
June 25, 1885..Gardiner Baker Van Vorst....New York.....	Feb. 5, 1889

DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Oct. 25, 1886..Edward Y. Lansing.....Albany, N. Y.....	Mar. 8, 1889
Oct. 25, 1886..Cornelius M. Schoonmaker...Kingston, N. Y...	Mar. 15, 1889
May 19, 1887..Theodore C. Vermilye.....Staten Island,N.Y...	Mar. 31, 1889

April 30, 1885..Garret Lansing Schuyler.....New York.....	April 20, 1889
Mar. 28, 1889..James RikerWaverly, N. Y...	July 3, 1889
April 6, 1886..Martin John Ryerson.....Bloomington,N.J...	July 30, 1889
Oct. 25, 1886..Augustus A. Hardenbergh.....Jersey City, N. J...	Oct. 5, 1889
June 20, 1885..Hooper Cumming Van Vorst...New York.....	Oct. 26, 1889
Mar. 30, 1887..John Waling Van Winkle....Passaic, N. J.....	Nov. 2, 1889
Oct. 27, 1887..John Enders Voorhees.....Amsterdam, N. Y...	Nov. 26, 1889
June 25, 1885..Abram Bovee Van Dusen.....New York.....	Dec. 19, 1889
April 30, 1885..Henry Jacob Schenck.....New York.....	Dec. 30, 1889
April 6, 1886..William VoorhisNyack, N. Y.....	Jan. 4, 1890
Dec. 22, 1887..Louis V. D. Hardenbergh....Brooklyn, N. Y...	Jan. 4, 1890
Dec. 22, 1887..John H. Suydam.....New York.....	Jan. 8, 1890
Dec. 22, 1887..John SchermerhornSchenectady, N.Y...	Jan. 27, 1890
Dec. 8, 1888..William BrossChicago, Ill.....	Jan. 28, 1890
Mar. 30, 1887..John Barent Visscher.....Albany, N. Y.....	Jan. 31, 1890
Mar. 28, 1889..Edgar Van Benthuyzen.....New Orleans, La...	Mar. 21, 1890

Dec. 23, 1885..Henry Everett Roosevelt.....New York.....	April 29, 1890
May 19, 1887..Thomas StormNew York.....	May 1, 1890
Mar. 30, 1887..Sidney De Kay.....Staten Island,N.Y...	Aug. 30, 1890
Dec. 8, 1888..George W. Van Vlack.....Palatine B'g, N.Y...	Sept. 7, 1890
Jan. 30, 1890..Edward Van Kleeck.....Poughk'psie, N. Y...	Nov. 13, 1890
June 25, 1885..Jacob W. Hoysradt.....Hudson, N. Y.....	Nov. 15, 1890
May 19, 1887..Cornelius RapelyeAstoria, N. Y.....	Nov. 20, 1890
Mar. 28, 1889..Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf.....New York.....	Nov. 25, 1890
Oct. 25, 1886..Charles B. Lansing.....Albany, N. Y.....	Dec. 1, 1890
Oct. 27, 1887..Coert Du Bois.....New York.....	Jan. 1, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888..Charles E. Conover.....Middletown, N. J...	Jan. 9, 1891
Dec. 20, 1886..Leonard G. Hun.....Albany, N. Y.....	Mar. 11, 1891

April 6, 1886..George G. De Witt.....Nyack, N. Y.....	April 22, 1891
Mar. 29, 1888..Hugh B. Van Deventer.....New York.....	April 27, 1891
Oct. 25, 1886..Peter Van Schaick Pruyn.....Kinderhook, N. Y...	May 2, 1891
Nov. 17, 1885..Henry Jackson Van Dyke.....Brooklyn, N. Y...	May 25, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888..Charles Livingston Acker.....New York.....	May 26, 1891
Mar. 29, 1888..John Baker Stevens.....New York.....	June 10, 1891
April 6, 1886..Garret Van Nostrand.....Nyack, N. Y.....	June 15, 1891
Dec. 22, 1887..John Peter Adriance.....Poughk'psie, N. Y...	June 18, 1891
Mar. 30, 1887..Eugene Du Bois.....Staten Isl., N. Y...	June 26, 1891
Oct. 27, 1887..Henry W. Teller.....Pompton Pl'ns, N. J...	July 2, 1891
Oct. 25, 1886..George Washington Van Slyke..Albany, N. Y.....	Aug. 11, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888..Jacob Glen Sanders.....Albany, N. Y.....	Sept. 28, 1891

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Anthony G. Van Schaick.....Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 13, 1891
Dec. 23, 1885.	William Harrison Van Wyck..New York.....	Nov. 15, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888.	Peter Van Vranken Fort.....Albany, N. Y.....	Dec. 13, 1891
April 30, 1885.	Jacob Dyckman Vermilye.....New York.....	Jan. 2, 1892
Mar. 28, 1889.	John Nelson Van Wagner.....Troy, N. Y.....	Feb. 7, 1892
Mar. 26, 1891.	Junius Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.....Feb. 15, 1892
June 15, 1886.	Van Wyck Brinkerhoff.....New York.....	Feb. 25, 1892
April 6, 1886.	Nicholas Van Slyck.....Providence, R. I.....	Mar. 3, 1892
Dec. 23, 1885.	Samuel Van Benschoten.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Mar. 12, 1892
June 15, 1886.	Henry Lienau Booraem.....N. Br'swick, N. J.....	April 9, 1892
Mar. 14, 1885.	Edward Electus Van Auken...New York.....	April 29, 1892
Nov. 30, 1890.	Samuel Bowne Duryea.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....	June 7, 1892
Oct. 29, 1891.	William Brownlee Voorhees...Blauwenburgh, N. J.....	June 13, 1892
June 25, 1885.	Elias William Van Voorhees...New York.....	Sept. 21, 1892
Mar. 28, 1889.	Alfred Vredenburgh	Bayonne, N. J.....Oct. 11, 1892
Oct. 25, 1886.	Giles Yates Vander Bogert...Schenectady, N. Y.....	Nov. 4, 1892
Jan. 30, 1890.	Thomas Beekman Heermans...Syracuse, N. Y.....	Dec. 1, 1892
Mar. 29, 1888.	William Dominick Garrison...New York.....	Dec. 2, 1892
Dec. 23, 1885.	Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt...New York.....	Dec. 13, 1892
April 6, 1886.	Isaac I. Vander Beek.....Jersey City, N. J.....	Feb. 8, 1893
Dec. 22, 1887.	Charles Henry Voorhees.....New York.....	Mar. 9, 1893
Oct. 25, 1886.	Peter Labagh Vander Veer...Santa Fé, N. M.....	Mar. 16, 1893
Dec. 20, 1886.	Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen...Rye, N. Y.....	Mar. 29, 1893
Mar. 27, 1890.	John Lefferts	Flatbush, N. Y.....April 18, 1893
Oct. 21, 1889.	George Titus Haring.....Allendale, N. J.....	May 7, 1893
Jan. 30, 1890.	George Pine De Bevoise.....Denver, Col.....	May 20, 1893
June 15, 1886.	Theodore V. Van Heusen.....Albany, N. Y.....	June 15, 1893
April 30, 1885.	Lawrence Van der Veer.....Rocky Hill, N. J.....	June 21, 1893
Oct. 25, 1886.	Stephen W. Van Winkle.....Paterson, N. J.....	June 28, 1893
Oct. 22, 1890.	William Vandever	Venturia, Cal.....July 23, 1893
April 6, 1886.	John Banta	New York.....July 26, 1893
Dec. 7, 1888.	Thomas Doremus Messler....Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Aug. 11, 1893
June 15, 1886.	John Evert De Witt.....Portland, Me.....	Aug. 30, 1893
Mar. 26, 1891.	Wynford Van Gaasbeek.....New York.....	Sept. 5, 1893
Mar. 30, 1893.	Richard Amerman	Flatbush, N. Y.....Oct. 6, 1893
Mar. 30, 1887.	Willard Charles Marselius...Albany, N. Y.....	Dec. 24, 1893
May 27, 1890.	Gardiner Van Nostrand.....Newburgh, N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1894
April 6, 1886.	John Hancock Riker.....New York.....	Jan. 26, 1894
Dec. 23, 1885.	Augustus Schoonmaker	Kingston, N. Y.....April 10, 1894
Oct. 27, 1887.	Abram Jansen Hardenbergh...Spring H'se, N. Y.....	May 7, 1894
Mar. 30, 1887.	Abraham Van Vechten.....Albany, N. Y.....	May 7, 1894
Dec. 7, 1888.	Jasper Van Vleck.....New York.....	June 4, 1894
Mar. 29, 1894.	Francis Salmon Quackenbos...Hartford, Conn.....	July 1, 1894
Mar. 29, 1888.	Solomon Van Etten.....Port Jervis, N. Y.....	July 7, 1894
Oct. 24, 1886.	Walter L. Van Denbergh.....Amsterdam, N. Y.....	Aug. 5, 1894
April 6, 1886.	George Van Campen.....Olean, N. Y.....	Aug. 12, 1894

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 29, 1888.	James Scott Conover.....New York.....	Sept. 18, 1894
Dec. 22, 1887.	Richard Van Voorhis.....Rochester.....	Oct. 21, 1894
Nov. 9, 1893.	Hooper Cumming Van Vorst...Bath-on-Hudson..	Oct. 26, 1894
Jan. 30, 1890.	James A. Van Auken.....New York.....	Nov. 5, 1894
Mar. 26, 1891.	Thomas Lenox Van Deventer..Knoxville, Tenn..	Nov. 5, 1894
Mar. 28, 1889.	George Washington Roosevelt..Stamford, Conn..	Nov. 7, 1894
Dec. 7, 1888.	David Buel Knickerbocker.....Indianapolis, Ind..	Dec. 31, 1894
Dec. 23, 1885.	John Fine Suydam.....New York.....	Jan. 3, 1895
June 29, 1893.	Moses Bedell Suydam.....Allegheny, Pa....	Jan. 14, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	Elijah Dubois.....Kingston, N. Y....	Feb. 7, 1895
Mar. 29, 1894.	Frank Roosevelt.....New York.....	Feb. 7, 1895
Mar. 30, 1887.	Henry Ditmas Polhemus.....Brooklyn, N. Y....	Feb. 14, 1895
Mar. 28, 1889.	Francis Latta Du Bois.....Bridgeton, N. J....	Feb. 24, 1895
Nov. 17, 1885.	Albert Van Wagner.....Poughk'psie, N. Y..	Mar. 28, 1895
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Oct. 25, 1886.	Charles H. Van Benthuyssen...Albany, N. Y.....	April 15, 1895
Oct. 24, 1889.	James Dumond Van Hoeven- berg.....N. Brighton, N. Y.	
Mar. 31, 1892.	Cornelius S. Cooper.....Schraalenburgh, N. J..	May 9, 1895 May 12, 1895
Nov. 17, 1885.	John Paul Paulison.....Tenaflly, N. J.....	May 30, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	John Jacob Morris.....Paterson, N. J.....	June 9, 1895
Dec. 20, 1886.	Hiram Edward Sickels.....Albany, N. Y.....	July 4, 1895
Oct. 27, 1887.	Josiah Pierson Vreeland.....Paterson, N. J....	July 19, 1895
May 19, 1887.	Fletcher Vosburgh.....Albany, N. Y.....	July 30, 1895
May 19, 1887.	Theodore Miller.....Hudson, N. Y....	Aug. 18, 1895
Jan. 7, 1892.	John Ryer Lydecker.....Bogota, N. J.....	Oct. 4, 1895
Mar. 27, 1890.	Frederick William Nostrand...Glen Ridge, N. J..	Oct. 27, 1895
Mar. 28, 1889.	Johnston Niven Hegeman.....New York.....	Nov. 12, 1895
Dec. 22, 1887.	Peter L. Voorhees.....Camden, N. J.....	Nov. 29, 1895
June 15, 1886.	Edward Schenck.....New York.....	Dec. 18, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	William Henry Montanye.....New York.....	Dec. 23, 1895
Jan. 30, 1890.	John Waddell Van Sickle.....Springfield, O....	Dec. 26, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert..N. Brighton, N. Y..	Jan. 10, 1896
Oct. 24, 1889.	Joseph Woodard Duryee.....New York.....	Jan. 25, 1896
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Brower.....New York.....	Feb. 28, 1896
Oct. 24, 1889.	Daniel Berten Van Houten.....New York.....	Mar. 27, 1896
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Oct. 22, 1890.	David Demaree Banta.....Bloomington, Ind..	April 9, 1896
Mar. 31, 1892.	Charles Henry Voorhis.....Jersey City, N. J..	April 15, 1896
Oct. 22, 1890.	Cornelius Tunis Williamson...Newark, N. J.....	May 7, 1896
April 6, 1886.	Henry Keteltas.....New York.....	May 23, 1896
Mar. 30, 1887.	George Henry Wyckoff.....Montclair, N. J....	June 20, 1896
Dec. 20, 1886.	Thomas Hun.....Albany, N. Y.....	June 23, 1896
April 30, 1885.	Henry Peek De Graaf.....Oscawana, N. Y....	July 11, 1896
Dec. 29, 1892.	Richard Riker.....New York.....	Aug. 2, 1896
Oct. 25, 1886.	Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortelyou.....Brooklyn, N. Y....	Aug. 5, 1896

DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
June 25, 1885..Alexander Thompson Van Nest..New York.....	Aug. 10, 1896
Mar. 30, 1887..Ransom Hollenback Vedder....Cha'm Center,N.Y..	Aug. 12, 1896
April 30, 1885..Joshua Marsden Van Cott.....New York.....	Aug. 13, 1896
April 30, 1885..Eugene Van Benschoten.....New York.....	Oct. 26, 1896
Oct. 24, 1889..George Aaron Banta.....Brooklyn, N. Y...	Nov. 2, 1896
Dec. 22, 1887..William Dilworth Voorhees...Bergen Pnt., N. J..	Nov. 11, 1896
Dec. 22, 1887..Stacy Prickett Conover.....Wickatunk, N. J..	Nov. 17, 1896
Jan. 30, 1890..Jerome Vernet Deyo.....Poughk'psie, N. Y..	Dec. 28, 1896
Mar. 30, 1893..Williamson Rapalje.....Brooklyn, N. Y...	Dec. 28, 1896
Jan. 30, 1890..John Newton Voorhees.....Flemington, N. J..	Jan. 7, 1897
Dec. 22, 1887..Jacob Charles Van Cleef.....N. Brunswick,N.J..	Jan. 11, 1897
May 19, 1887..William Rankin Duryee.....N. Brunswick,N.J..	Jan. 20, 1897
Sept. 29, 1892..Abram Winfred Bergen.....Cornwall, N. Y...	Jan. 21, 1897
April 30, 1885..William Henry Van Slyck....Valatie, N. Y....	Mar. 3, 1897

June 25, 1885..John William Somarindyck...Glen Cove, N. Y..	April 12, 1896
Dec. 23, 1885..John Holmes Van Brunt.....Ft. Hamilton,N.Y..	Sept. 26, 1896
Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen Van Wyck.....Brooklyn	Apr. 25, 1897
April 6, 1886..William James Van Arsdale...New York.....	April 30, 1897
Jan. 7, 1892..David Provoost Van Deventer..Matawan, N. J...	June 30, 1897
Oct. 22, 1890..Charles Banta.....New York.....	Aug. 15, 1897
April 6, 1886..Ogden Goelet.....New York.....	Aug. 27, 1897
Dec. 20, 1886..John Hopper.....Paterson, N. J....	Oct. 21, 1897
Nov. 9, 1893..Thomas Henry Edsall.....Colorado Springs, Col.....	Oct. 26, 1897
Mar. 27, 1890..James C. Cooper.....River Edge, N. J..	Dec. 5, 1897
Oct. 27, 1887..Lewis Foster Montanye.....Atlantic High- lands, N. J..	Dec. 8, 1897
Oct. 27, 1887..Albert Hoysradt	Hudson, N. Y....Dec. 8, 1897
Oct. 29, 1891..John Wesley Vandevort.....Pasadena, Cal....	Dec. 16, 1897
Mar. 30, 1893..John Gregory Truax.....New York.....	Feb. 1, 1898
Dec. 23, 1885..Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.....Brooklyn	Feb. 14, 1898
Oct. 22, 1886..Jacob Hendricks Ten Eyck....Albany, N. Y....	Mar. 24, 1898

Oct. 24, 1889..John Demarest	Newark, N. J....May 20, 1898
Mar. 14, 1885..Jacob Wendell	New York.....May 21, 1898
Jan. 30, 1890..Francis Skillman	Roslyn, N. Y....Sept. 5, 1898
Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel McCutcheon Van Santvoord	4.....Albany, N. Y....Sept. 19, 1898
Nov. 17, 1885..Thomas Francis Bayard.....	Wilmington, Del..Oct. 7, 1898
Mar. 29, 1888..Zaccheus Bergen	New York.....Oct. 11, 1898
Mar. 29, 1888..Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn....	Freehold, N. J....Nov. 23, 1898
Mar. 28, 1889..Evert Peek Van Epps.....	Schenectady, N. Y..Jan. 7, 1899
Oct. 25, 1886..John Nathaniel Jansen.....	Newark, N. J....Jan. 13, 1899
Oct. 25, 1889..Samuel Mount Schanck.....	Hightstown, N. J..Jan. 15, 1899
Mar. 14, 1895..William Manning Van Heusen..	New York.....Feb. 3, 1899
April 6, 1886..Abram Douwe Ditmars.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 19, 1899
Oct. 22, 1890..John Butler Adriance.....	New Haven, Conn..April 5, 1899

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
April 6, 1886..	Robert Goelet	New York.....April 27, 1899
Oct. 24, 1889..	Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....	Plainfield, N. J....May 8, 1899
Mar. 30, 1887..	Seymour Van Nostrand.....	Elizabeth, N. J....July 16, 1899
Mar. 29, 1894..	Charles De La Montanye.....	Port Ewen, N. Y..July 23, 1899
Dec. 7, 1888..	Garret Daniel Van Reipen.....	Jersey City, N. J..Aug. 1, 1899
Oct. 24, 1889..	Tunis Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y....Aug. 15, 1899
Oct. 25, 1886..	Abraham Lansing	Albany, N. Y....Oct. 4, 1899
Nov. 17, 1885..	Alfred De Witt.....	Staatsburgh, N. Y.Oct. 11, 1899
June 8, 1899..	George Platt Van Vliet.....	Salt Point, N. Y....Oct. 29, 1899
Oct. 25, 1886..	Abraham A. Van Vorst.....	Schenectady, N. Y.Dec. 2, 1899
June 30, 1892..	Joseph C. Hoagland.....	New York.....Dec. 8, 1899
Dec. 20, 1886..	Howard Osterhoudt	Kingston, N. Y....Dec. 25, 1899
Mar. 30, 1887..	John Walker Van De Water.....	New York.....Dec. 28, 1899
Oct. 24, 1885..	Augustus Rapelye	Elmhurst, N. Y..Feb. 7, 1900
Oct. 25, 1886..	Maunsell Van Rensselaer.....	New York.....Feb. 17, 1900
Mar. 31, 1892..	Benjamin Alexander Van Schaick	PhiladelphiaMar. 5, 1900
Oct. 22, 1890..	Dr. Peter Stryker.....	Asbury Park, N. J..Mar. 25, 1900
Oct. 27, 1887..	Eugene Van Ness.....	Baltimore, Md....Mar. 31, 1900
Oct. 24, 1889..	Samuel Burhans, Jr.....	New York.....April 2, 1900
Mar. 29, 1888..	John Augustus Elmendorf.....	New York.....April 5, 1900
Mar. 27, 1890..	Isaac Cornelius Haring.....	West Nyack, N. Y..April 16, 1900
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Holbert Voorhees.....	N. Brunswick, N. J.May 13, 1900
Jan. 30, 1890..	Ebenezer Lane Cooper.....	New York.....May 27, 1900
Dec. 29, 1892..	Peter Le Fevre Van Wagenen..	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.June 10, 1900
Oct. 27, 1897..	Cornelius C. Van Reypen.....	Jersey City, N. J..June 17, 1900
Oct. 25, 1886..	Harman Wortman Veeder.....	Schenectady, N. Y.Oct. 15, 1900
June 15, 1886..	William Scudder Stryker.....	Trenton, N. J....Oct. 29, 1900
Dec. 20, 1886..	George Duryee Hulst.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....Nov. 5, 1900
Mar. 27, 1890..	John Schureman Sutphen.....	New York.....Nov. 17, 1900
Mar. 28, 1889..	Henry Veight Williamson.....	New York.....Nov. 18, 1900
Dec. 20, 1886..	William Henry Harrison Stryker	Paterson, N. J....Nov. 26, 1900
Oct. 27, 1887..	James Roosevelt	Hyde Park, N. Y..Dec. 8, 1900
Dec. 23, 1885..	Henry Rutgers Beekman.....	New York.....Dec. 17, 1900
Dec. 7, 1888..	Peter Cantine	Saugerties, N. Y..Dec. 24, 1900
April 6, 1886..	William Ledyard Van Der Voort	New York.....Dec. 31, 1900
June 8, 1890..	Ralph Saxton Lansing.....	New York.....Jan. 5, 1901
June 25, 1885..	John Voorhees Van Woert.....	New York.....Jan. 7, 1901
June 14, 1900..	Christopher Yates Wemple....	New York.....Jan. 25, 1901
Oct. 27, 1887..	Isaac C. De Bevoise.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 20, 1901
Dec. 23, 1885..	Charles Henry Roosevelt.....	Pelham M'n'r, N. Y.Mar. 24, 1901
June 25, 1885..	Stewart Van Vliet.....	Washington, D. C.Mar. 28, 1901
Dec. 7, 1888..	Watson Van Benthuyssen.....	New Orleans, La..Mar. 30, 1901
Dec. 20, 1893..	William Moore Stilwell.....	New York.....April 11, 1901
Oct. 22, 1890..	Charles Rutger De Freest.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....May 10, 1901

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 29, 1894.	Isaac Romaine	Jersey City, N. J. June 22, 1901
Oct. 25, 1886.	John Cornelius Hasbrouck.....	New York.....July 5, 1901
May 19, 1887.	Simon J. Schermerhorn.....	Schenectady, N. Y. July 21, 1901
June 10, 1897.	William Mabie	Peekskill, N. Y.Aug. 14, 1901
Oct. 25, 1886.	Richard Varick De Witt.....	Albany, N. Y.Aug. 21, 1901
Mar. 10, 1898.	John Hopper	Hackensack, N. J.Aug. 31, 1901
Dec. 7, 1888.	John Gillespie Myers.....	Albany, N. Y.Dec. 1, 1901
Oct. 25, 1886.	John Barnes Varick.....	Manchester, N. H.Feb. 8, 1902
June 25, 1885.	Sandford Rowe Ten Eyck.....	Waterloo, N. Y.Feb. 17, 1902
April 30, 1885.	Frederick D. Tappen.....	New York.....Feb. 28, 1902
June 30, 1892.	Frederick Pentz Voorhees.....	New York.....Mar. 19, 1902
Mar. 29, 1888.	Delavan Bloodgood	Brooklyn, N. Y.April 4, 1902
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Dec. 7, 1888.	Egbert Ludovicus Viele.....	New York.....April 22, 1902
Oct. 27, 1887.	Abraham Voorhees Schenck....	New Brunswick, N. J. April 28, 1902
Mar. 28, 1889.	Menzo Edgar Wendell.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y. June 3, 1902
Mar. 14, 1885.	Abraham Van Santvoord.....	New York.....June 15, 1902
Dec. 7, 1888.	Caspar Schenck	Annapolis, Md.June 21, 1902
Mar. 30, 1887.	Purdy Van Vliet.....	New York.....June 25, 1902
Mar. 29, 1894.	Paul Vandervoort	Omaha, Neb.July 29, 1902
Jan. 7, 1892.	Isaac Myer	New York.....Aug. 2, 1902
Dec. 9, 1897.	Robert Cumming Schenck.....	Dayton, Ohio.....Oct. 15, 1902
Dec. 8, 1898.	Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef....	New York.....Oct. 28, 1902
Dec. 7, 1888.	John Cowenhoven	Brooklyn, N. Y.Oct. 29, 1902
Oct. 22, 1890.	Joseph Walworth Sutphen....	Brooklyn, N. Y.Nov. 2, 1902
Oct. 11, 1900.	Washington A. H. Bogardus....	New York.....Nov. 7, 1902
Mar. 14, 1885.	Lucas L. Van Allen.....	New York.....Dec. 26, 1902
Dec. 7, 1888.	Charles Wessell	New York.....Dec. 30, 1902
Dec. 29, 1892.	Peter Phillips Burtis.....	Buffalo, N. Y.Jan. 7, 1903
Mar. 29, 1888.	John Henry Brinckerhoff.....	Jamaica, N. Y.Jan. 16, 1903
Dec. 7, 1888.	William K. Van Alen.....	San Francisco, Cal.Jan. 19, 1903
Mar. 29, 1888.	Adam Tunis Van Vranken.....	Watervliet, N. Y.Jan. 19, 1903
Oct. 25, 1886.	Maurice Edward Viele.....	Albany, N. Y.Feb. 19, 1903
Dec. 22, 1887.	David De Peyster Acker.....	Los Angeles, Cal.Feb. 19, 1903
Oct. 16, 1894.	John Butler Brevoort.....	Johnsonburg, Pa.Feb. 21, 1903
Mar. 29, 1888.	William Laing Heermance.....	Yonkers, N. Y.Feb. 25, 1903
Dec. 20, 1886.	Albert Gilliam Bogert.....	Nyack, N. Y.Mar. 24, 1903
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Oct. 25, 1886.	William Meadon Van Antwerp....	Albany, N. Y.April 9, 1903
Mar. 14, 1885.	George West Van Siclen.....	Cornwall, N. Y.April 19, 1903
Oct. 22, 1890.	Alfred Hasbrouck	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.May 9, 1903
Oct. 24, 1889.	De Witt Chauncey Le Fevre....	Buffalo, N. Y.May 24, 1903
Oct. 24, 1889.	Johnston Livingston De Peyster	Tivoli, N. Y.May 27, 1903
Mar. 28, 1889.	Eugene Vanderpool	Newark, N. J.July 12, 1903
May 19, 1887.	Miles Woodward Vosburgh....	Albany, N. Y.Aug. 30, 1903
Oct. 10, 1895.	Zaremba W. Waldron.....	Jackson, Mich.Oct. 1, 1903

DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 14, 1885..Cornelius Van Brunt.....	New York.....Oct. 1, 1903
Oct. 25, 1886..David Cole	Yonkers, N. Y.....Oct. 20, 1903
Mar. 10, 1898..Thomas J. Van Alstyne.....	Albany, N. Y.....Oct. 26, 1903
April 6, 1886..John Henry Van Antwerp.....	Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 14, 1903
June 25, 1885..Selah Reeve Van Duzer.....	Newburgh, N. Y.....Dec. 27, 1903
Mar. 27, 1890..John Schoonmaker	Newburgh, N. Y.....Jan. 1, 1904
June 12, 1902..George L. Becker.....	St. Paul, Minn.....Jan. 6, 1904
June 25, 1885..Peter Q. Eckerson.....	New York.....Jan. 10, 1904
June 8, 1899..James Lansing	Troy, N. Y.....Jan. 21, 1904
Mar. 14, 1885..George Van Wagenen.....	New York.....Jan. 29, 1904
Mar. 30, 1887..Pierre Van Buren Hoes.....	Yonkers, N. Y.....Feb. 5, 1904
Dec. 7, 1888..John Van Der Bilt Van Pelt.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....Feb. 17, 1904
Oct. 12, 1899..Dominicus Snedeker	Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mar. 18, 1904
June 11, 1903..Vedder Van Dyck.....	Bayonne, N. J.....Mar. 24, 1904
Dec. 9, 1897..Evert Sheldon Van Slyke.....	New York.....Mar. 24, 1904
June 13, 1901..Caleb Coles Dusenbury.....	New York.....Mar. 24, 1904
Mar. 27, 1890..George Howard Vander Beek.....	Allentown, N. J.....Mar. 31, 1904
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Mar. 26, 1892..George A. Zabriskie.....	Bloomfield, N. J.....April 14, 1904
Oct. 25, 1886..James Monroe Van Valen.....	Hackensack, N. J.....May 19, 1904
June 25, 1885..James Davis Wynkoop.....	New York.....June 1, 1904
Oct. 25, 1885..Isaac Pruyn	Catskill, N. Y.....June 2, 1904
Jan. 30, 1890..Jacob Deyo	New Paltz, N. Y.....June 8, 1904
Mar. 26, 1891..Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck.....	Wilmington, Del.....July 5, 1904
Mar. 20, 1886..Ferdinand Hasbrouck.....	New York.....Aug. 7, 1904
Oct. 24, 1885..Sylvester Daley Boorum.....	Horseheads, N. Y.....Sept. 20, 1904
Dec. 23, 1885..John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn	New York.....Sept. 22, 1904
Oct. 25, 1886..Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn.....	Kingston, N. Y.....Oct. 23, 1904
Dec. 12, 1901..Teunis Whitbeck Van Hoesen.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....Nov. 18, 1904
May 19, 1887..Edgar Knickerbocker	New York.....Nov. 20, 1904
May 19, 1887..Charles Hageman Voorhees.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....Dec. 11, 1904
June 11, 1903..Leander Mortimer De La Mater	Elizabeth, N. J.....Dec. 12, 1904
Nov. 17, 1885..Menzo Van Voorhis.....	Rochester, N. Y.....Jan. 18, 1905
Mar. 30, 1887..Cornelius J. Dumond.....	New York.....Jan. 21, 1905
Dec. 29, 1892..John Abraham Lott, Jr.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....Feb. 2, 1905
Mar. 28, 1889..Remsen Varick Messler.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....Feb. 2, 1905
Oct. 22, 1890..Jacob Lefever	New Paltz, N. Y.....Feb. 4, 1905
Dec. 7, 1888..John G. Bogert.....	New York.....Feb. 14, 1905
Dec. 9, 1897..William Rea Bronk.....	New York.....Mar. 30, 1905
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Oct. 27, 1887..De Witt Heermance.....	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.....April 16, 1905
June 10, 1897..John William Cooper.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....April 23, 1905
Dec. 7, 1888..Benson Van Vliet.....	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.....April 30, 1905
June 30, 1890..Joseph Warren Scott Dey.....	New York City.....May 4, 1905
Dec. 23, 1885..Frederick J. De Peyster.....	New York City.....May 10, 1905
Mar. 14, 1885..Charles Henry Van Deventer.....	New York City.....May 25, 1905

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 27, 1890.	John Lefferts, Jr. Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 28, 1905
Oct. 24, 1889.	William Fargo Kip. New York City.	July 5, 1905
Mar. 29, 1894.	Frederick Cruser Bayles. Houston, Miss.	July 10, 1905
Oct. 24, 1889.	Henry Augustine Bogert. Flushing, N. Y.	July 12, 1905
Dec. 22, 1887.	Clarkson Crosby Schuyler. Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Aug. 16, 1905
April 6, 1886.	Cornelius Vreeland Banta. Roselle, N. J.	Sept. 5, 1905
Mar. 10, 1904.	Edwin Ruthven Dusingery. Liberty, N. Y.	Oct. 17, 1905
June 25, 1885.	John Van Voorhis. Rochester, N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1905
Dec. 22, 1887.	Philip Verplanck. Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1905
Mar. 12, 1903.	Maurice Penniman Hasbrouck. New Paltz, N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1905
Nov. 7, 1901.	Walter Van Dyck. Oakland, Cal.	Dec. 25, 1905
Mar. 14, 1885.	John Henry Van Wyck. New York City.	Jan. 29, 1906
Dec. 22, 1887.	Peter Van Voorhees. Camden, N. J.	Feb. 25, 1906
Mar. 9, 1905.	Ernest Graves Bergen. New York City.	Mar. 6, 1906
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Oct. 27, 1887.	Robert Sickels. New York City.	April 11, 1906
Oct. 27, 1887.	Aemon Pulaski Van Gieson. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	April 19, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Richard J. Berry. Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 26, 1906
June 13, 1895.	Paul Richard Brown. Tulsa, Ind. Ter.	May 31, 1906
Oct. 25, 1886.	Hyman Roosa. Kingston, N. Y.	June 8, 1906
Mar. 14, 1885.	Robert Barnwell Roosevelt. New York City.	June 14, 1906
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Egmont Schermerhorn. New York City.	June 21, 1906
Oct. 22, 1890.	Charles Adolphus De Witt. Jersey City, N. J.	June 27, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Charles Lansing Pruyn. Albany, N. Y.	July 7, 1906
June 8, 1899.	Samuel Brinkerhoff. Fremont, O.	Aug. 5, 1906
April 6, 1886.	Chauncey Schaffer Truax. New York City.	Aug. 9, 1906
Mar. 14, 1901.	Frederick Hasbrouck. New York City.	Aug. 28, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten. New York City.	Aug. 28, 1906
Mar. 14, 1885.	Gilbert Sutphen Van Pelt. New York City.	Sept. 11, 1906
Dec. 11, 1902.	William Ide Van Benschoter. Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 23, 1906
Mar. 9, 1899.	Edward Augustus Van Wagenen. Newark, N. J.	Sept. 28, 1906
Oct. 29, 1891.	Samuel C. Bradt. Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1906
Dec. 29, 1892.	Tunis Henry Bergen. Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 17, 1906
Mar. 29, 1894.	Robert Bayles. Englewood, N. J.	Oct. 21, 1906
Mar. 14, 1885.	Wilhelmus Mynderse. Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 15, 1906
April 30, 1885.	Henry Spingler Van Beuren. New York City.	Nov. 29, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Benjamin Lander Amerman. New York City.	Feb. 1, 1907
Mar. 29, 1888.	Stephen Gilliam Bogert. New York City.	Feb. 10, 1907
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Mar. 9, 1905.	John Goldsmith Prall. Elmhurst, N. Y.	April 22, 1907
April 6, 1886.	John Watts de Peyster. Tivoli, N. Y.	May 4, 1907
Mar. 31, 1892.	Robert Bentley Brinkerhoff. Pelham M'n'r, N.Y.	May 9, 1907
Mar. 9, 1905.	Neilson Abeel. Newark, N. J.	May 18, 1907
April 6, 1886.	William John Fryer. New York City.	June 2, 1907
Mar. 26, 1891.	Jacob L. Van Pelt. Bensonhurst, N.Y.	June 8, 1907
Jan. 30, 1890.	Francis Conklin Huyck. Albany, N. Y.	July 4, 1907
Dec. 20, 1886.	John Lansing. Watertown, N. Y.	July 4, 1907

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 28, 1889.	John Henry Sutphen.....Jamaica, N. Y.....	July 21, 1907
Mar. 29, 1888.	John Hunn Voorhees.....North Bend, O.....	Oct. 14, 1907
May 19, 1887.	Henry Martin Polhemus.....Astoria, N. Y.....	Oct. 23, 1907
Oct. 25, 1886.	Jasper Van Wormer.....Albany, N. Y.....	Nov. 4, 1907
Mar. 26, 1891.	Joseph Dwight Van Valkenburgh.....	Greene, N. Y.....Nov. 4, 1907
Dec. 22, 1887.	Abraham Giles Brower.....	Utica, N. Y.....Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 25, 1886.	Hubert Van Wagenen.....	New York City...Jan. 12, 1908
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Hayden Visscher.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...Feb. 1, 1908
Oct. 25, 1886.	Douw Henry Fonda.....	Albany, N. Y...Feb. 23, 1908
April 30, 1885.	John William Van Hoesen.....	Nyack, N. Y...Feb. 26, 1908
Mar. 28, 1889.	Peter Deyo.....	Albany, N. Y...Mar. 8, 1908
Dec. 23, 1885.	Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa.....	New York City...Mar. 8, 1908
Dec. 23, 1885.	William Hoffman Ten Eyck.....	Astoria, N. Y...April 25, 1908
Mar. 28, 1889.	James Van Der Bilt Lott.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...May 28, 1908
Dec. 28, 1893.	Harmon Van Woert.....	Athens, N. Y...May 31, 1908
Oct. 24, 1889.	Townsend Wandell.....	New York City...June 28, 1908
Dec. 22, 1887.	Joachim Elmendorf.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y...July 19, 1908
Dec. 23, 1885.	James William Beekman.....	New York City...Aug. 7, 1908
Dec. 20, 1886.	George Ohlen Van der Bogert.....	Schenectady, N. Y...Aug. 20, 1908
Mar. 30, 1887.	Jacob Craig Van Blarcom.....	St. Louis, Mo...Aug. 24, 1908
Mar. 14, 1885.	Henry De Witt Van Orden.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...Oct. 6, 1908
Mar. 28, 1889.	Frank Vredenburg.....	Bayonne, N. J...Oct. 7, 1908
Nov. 17, 1885.	John Howard Suydam.....	Philadelphia, Pa...Oct. 17, 1908
Mar. 30, 1893.	Arthur Burtis.....	Buffalo, N. Y...Oct. 22, 1908
Mar. 29, 1888.	Alonzo Edward Conover.....	New York City...Oct. 23, 1908
Dec. 7, 1888.	John Bullock Van Petten.....	Cazenovia, N. Y...Oct. 31, 1908
June 25, 1885.	James Burtis Van Woert.....	New York City...Nov. 21, 1908
Mar. 14, 1895.	Peter Bogart, Jr.	Bogota, N. J...Jan. 6, 1909
June 15, 1886.	Garret Adam Van Allen.....	Albany, N. Y...Jan. 28, 1909
April 30, 1885.	William Leslie Van Sinderen.....	Washington, Conn...Feb. 3, 1909
Dec. 11, 1902.	Silas Belden Dutcher.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...Feb. 10, 1909
Mar. 14, 1907.	Theodore Sheldon Winans.....	New York City...Mar. 8, 1909
April 6, 1886.	Evert Van Slyke.....	Riverdale, N. Y...Mar. 10, 1909
Dec. 11, 1902.	Mark Vernon Slingerland.....	Ithaca, N. Y...Mar. 11, 1909
May 19, 1887.	John Henry Starin.....	New York City...Mar. 22, 1909
Mar. 13, 1902.	Abram Cornelius Holdrum.....	Westwood, N. J...Mar. 24, 1909
Mar. 10, 1904.	John Lawrence Riker, II.....	Woodmere, N. Y...Mar. 25, 1909
Mar. 14, 1885.	George M. Van Hoesen.....	Nyack, N. Y...April 18, 1909
Oct. 21, 1897.	Charles Edward Witbeck.....	Cohoes, N. Y...May 13, 1909
Dec. 8, 1904.	Cornelius I. Zabriskie.....	Hackensack, N. J...May 13, 1909
Mar. 14, 1885.	Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop.....	New York City...May 16, 1909
April 6, 1886.	John Lawrence Riker.....	Cedarhurst, N. Y...July 6, 1909
Mar. 26, 1891.	Seymour De Witt.....	Middletown, N. Y...July 12, 1909
Oct. 24, 1889.	Richard Henry Van Alstyne.....	Troy, N. Y...July 28, 1909
Mar. 30, 1887.	Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler.....	New York City...July 30, 1909
June 5, 1885.	Thomas Dunkin De Witt.....	New York City...Aug. 13, 1909

DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham Quackenbush	New York City... Aug. 26, 1909
June 30, 1890.. Charles Winegar Crispell....	Rondout, N. Y.... Aug. 30, 1909
Oct. 24, 1889.. Henry Waller Brinkerhoff....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Sept. 7, 1909
Mar. 29, 1894.. John Cornell Schenck.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Sept. 29, 1909
Oct. 25, 1886.. Charles Burhans	Kingston, N. Y.... Oct. 15, 1909
Oct. 25, 1886.. Francis Isaac Vander Beek....	Jersey City, N. J.... Oct. 23, 1909
Apr. 30, 1885.. John Rufus Van Wormer.....	New York City... Oct. 27, 1909
Mar. 8, 1906.. William H. Van Schoonhoven..	Troy, N. Y.... Nov. 2, 1909
June 10, 1909.. Albert Waling Van Winkle....	New York City... Dec. 16, 1909
Mar. 11, 1909.. John Newton Van Ness.....	Newark, N. J.... Dec. 28, 1909
June 15, 1886.. Charles H. Truax.....	New York City... Jan. 14, 1910
Dec. 10, 1896.. Edward Langdon Bogert.....	New Brighton, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1910
Oct. 27, 1887.. Gordon Wendell	New York City... Jan. 31, 1910
Oct. 24, 1885.. Peter Wyckoff	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Feb. 9, 1910
April 6, 1886.. Louis Bevier Van Gaasbeek....	Kingston, N. Y.... Feb. 16, 1910
Mar. 9, 1899.. John Percival Roosa.....	Monticello, N. Y.. Feb. 23, 1910
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Mar. 24, 1910.. Abram Van Arsdale.....	Newark, N. J.... April 7, 1910
Oct. 27, 1887.. Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp....	Loudonville, N.Y.. April 16, 1910
Mar. 11, 1897.. Andrew Jackson Kiersted.....	Philadelphia, Pa. May 10, 1910
Mar. 31, 1892.. William Henry Singerland....	Slingerlands, N. Y. May 13, 1910
Dec. 8, 1904.. James Wallace Van Cleave....	St. Louis, Mo.... May 15, 1910
Mar. 12, 1896.. Edward Boyce Adriance.....	New York City... July 22, 1910
Dec. 20, 1886.. James Ten Eyck.....	Albany, N. Y.... July 28, 1910
June 25, 1885.. Hiram Schoonmaker	New York City... Aug. 2, 1910
June 15, 1886.. Theodore Melvin Banta.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Sept. 17, 1910
Dec. 8, 1888.. James Thayer Van Deventer....	Knoxville, Tenn. Sept. 18, 1910
Dec. 7, 1888.. Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt..	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Oct. 16, 1910
Oct. 27, 1887.. Samuel Van Wyck.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Oct. 18, 1910
Jan. 7, 1892.. Josiah H. Zabriskie.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Nov. 1, 1910
Jan. 30, 1890.. Philip Vernon Van Orden....	Catskill, N. Y.... Dec. 13, 1910
Oct. 24, 1885.. John Garnsey Van Slyke.....	Kingston, N. Y.... Dec. 15, 1910
Nov. 9, 1893.. Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck....	Newburgh, N. Y.... Dec. 17, 1910
Mar. 30, 1887.. Commodore Perry Vedder.....	Ellicottville, N. Y. Dec. 24, 1910
June 12, 1902.. Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Dec. 30, 1910
Oct. 25, 1886.. Isaac Paulis Vander Beek....	Jersey City, N. J. Jan. 10, 1911
Mar. 14, 1901.. Henry Mesier Van Wyck.....	New Hamburg, N. Y. Jan. 27, 1911
Dec. 23, 1885.. James Suydam	Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 28, 1911
Mar. 30, 1887.. Edward Elsworth	Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Feb. 2, 1911
Oct. 27, 1887.. Edward Strong Bogert.....	New York City... Feb. 16, 1911
June 25, 1885.. Peter J. Stuyvesant.....	New York City... Mar. 3, 1911
Oct. 22, 1890.. James Pilling Rappelyea.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Mar. 8, 1911
Jan. 30, 1890.. Washington Lafayette Cooper..	New York City... Mar. 10, 1911
Jan. 11, 1909.. George Washington Schoonmaker	Jamaica, N. Y.... Mar. 10, 1911

DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Dec. 28, 1893..Arthur Peter Sutphen.....	Somerville, N. J. Mar. 14, 1911
Mar. 29, 1888..John Brower Blydenburgh....	Hudson, N. Y.Mar. 18, 1911
Mar. 30, 1887..Charles Francis Van Horn....	Newport, R. I.April 4, 1911
Dec. 9, 1909..Franklin David Putnam.....	Auburn, N. Y.April 5, 1911
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Oct. 27, 1887..Jacob Winne Clute.....	Schenectady, N.Y.April 12, 1911
Oct. 24, 1889..Leonard Harvey Groesbeck...	Syracuse, N. Y.April 17, 1911
Dec. 20, 1886..David Augustus Vander Veer..	Freehold, N. J.April 26, 1911
Oct. 24, 1889..John Henry Hopper.....	Paterson, N. J.May 7, 1911
Oct. 25, 1886..Theophilus Anthony Brouwer..	New York City...June 15, 1911
Nov. 9, 1893..John Jeremiah Van Rensselaer..	Dongan Hills, S. I.June 18, 1911
May 19, 1887..Stephen Van Alen Van Horne..	New York City...July 11, 1911
June 13, 1901..Peter A. Dey.....	Iowa City, Iowa...July 11, 1911
Oct. 29, 1891..Edward Jacob Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.July 14, 1911
Dec. 7, 1888..Peter Jacobus Elting	Yonkers, N. Y.Aug. 10, 1911
Mar. 10, 1904..Cornelius Bloomingdale.....	New York City...Aug. 22, 1911
Mar. 9, 1905..Cornelius Ditmars.....	Flatbush, N. Y.Sept. 20, 1911
Oct. 24, 1885..Charles Crooke Suydam.....	Elizabeth, N. J.Nov. 9, 1911
Dec. 17, 1908..William White Hance	Palenville, N. Y.Nov. 14, 1911
Dec. 17, 1908..David Springsteen.....	Elmhurst, N. Y.Dec. 14, 1911
June 15, 1886..Bloomfield Brower.....	New York City...Jan. 5, 1912
Mar. 14, 1885..George Gosman De Witt.....	New York City...Jan. 12, 1912
Dec. 7, 1888..Francis D. Kouwenhoven.....	Steinway, N. Y.Jan. 20, 1912
Mar. 31, 1892..John Henry Dingman.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.Jan. 27, 1912
June 9, 1904..Abraham Zabriskie Van Houten...	Passaic, N. J.Feb. 24, 1912
Oct. 27, 1887..Albert Van Brunt Voorhees...	Brooklyn, N. Y.Mar. 8, 1912
June 25, 1885..Eugene Van Loan.....	Athens, N. Y.Mar. 10, 1912
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Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel Oakley Vander Poel...	New York.....April 22, 1912
Oct. 22, 1890..Edward Tompkins Hulst.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.April 23, 1912
Mar. 31, 1890..Arnatt Reading Gulick.....	New York.....April 24, 1912
June 25, 1885..Richard Mentor Jacobus	Maplewood, N. J.April 30, 1912
Mar. 10, 1898..Charles Eagles Dusenberry....	Troy, N. Y.June 25, 1912
Mar. 12, 1908..Charles Freeman Cantine....	Kingston, N. Y.July 14, 1912
Mar. 12, 1903..Harry Van der Veer De Hart..	Elizabeth, N. J.July 16, 1912
Mar. 29, 1894..Sherman Esselstyn.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.Sept. 22, 1912
Mar. 30, 1893..Joseph Hasbrouck	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.Oct. 2, 1912
June 11, 1908..Willis Alvin Winne.....	Albany, N. Y.Oct. 2, 1912
June 30, 1891..Anthony Dey	New York.....Oct. 11, 1912
Mar. 10, 1898..William Wallace Brower....	New York.....Oct. 15, 1912
Mar. 29, 1894..Wellington Vrooman	Parkersburg, W. Va.Oct. 26, 1912
Mar. 9, 1899..John Monroe Van Vleck.....	Middleto'n, Conn.Nov. 4, 1912
Dec. 12, 1901..P. A. V. Van Doren.....	Princeton, N. J.Nov. 4, 1912
Dec. 10, 1903..Isaac I. Demarest.....	Hackensack, N. J.Dec. 2, 1912
Mar. 31, 1892..Andrew James Hageman....	Somerville, N. J.Dec. 3, 1912

DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
June 8, 1899..William Van Dorn.....	Freehold, N. J...Jan. 1, 1913
Oct. 25, 1886..Andrew Truax Veeder.....	Pittsburg, Penn...Jan. 4, 1913
Nov. 30, 1892..Ernestus Schenck Gulick.....	New York.....Jan. 6, 1913
Mar. 10, 1904..Henry Benjamin Van Winkle.....	Paterson, N. J....Jan. 7, 1913
June 15, 1886..Samuel Decker Coykendall...	Rondout, N. Y....Jan. 14, 1913
June 17, 1910..Wessel Ten Broeck Van	New Baltimore,
Orden	N. Y...Jan. 28, 1913
April 30, 1885..William Van Alstyne.....	Plainfield, N. J...Jan. 30, 1913
June 15, 1886..David Harrison Houghtaling..	New York.....Feb. 14, 1913
Mar. 8, 1900..Rasselas A. Bonta.....	Syracuse, N. Y...Mar. 1, 1913
Oct. 27, 1887..Elbert Adrian Brinckerhoff..	Englewood, N. J...Mar. 23, 1913
June 25, 1885..Alfred De Groot.....	Port Richmond,
	N. Y...Mar. 31, 1913
Dec. 12, 1912..Charles Norton Van Buren...	Elizabeth, N. J...Mar. 30, 1913
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June 14, 1894..William R. P. Van Pelt.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...April 19, 1913
Mar. 29, 1888..Frederick Brett Schenck.....	Englewood, N. J...May 21, 1913
Dec. 2, 1895..Charles Harold Montanye....	Scarsdale, N. Y...June 26, 1913
Mar. 9, 1899..Theodore Wells Barhydt.....	Pasadena, Cal...July 16, 1913
Oct. 25, 1886..John Lott Nostrand.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...Aug. 3, 1913
Mar. 14, 1885..Dr. Richard Van Santvoord...	New York, N. Y...Sept. 10, 1913
Mar. 28, 1889..James C. Gulick.....	New York, N. Y...Sept. 23, 1913
Dec. 13, 1894..Adrian Meserole	Brooklyn, N. Y...Sept. 26, 1913
Oct. 24, 1889..Cornelius De Witt.....	Norfolk, Va.....Sept. 28, 1913
Dec. 7, 1888..Ezekiel J. Elting	Yonkers, N. Y...Oct. 26, 1913
June 10, 1897..Thomas C. Van Antwerp.....	Cincinnati, Ohio..Nov. 20, 1913
Dec. 14, 1899..Richard Lansing	Albany, N. Y....Dec. 2, 1913
April 6, 1886..William C. De Witt.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...Dec. 4, 1913
Dec. 12, 1912..Effingham Marsh Van Buren..	Flathbush, N. Y...Dec. 8, 1913
Mar. 14, 1885..Warner Van Norden.....	New York, N. Y...Jan. 1, 1914
Dec. 23, 1885..John R. Van Buskirk.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...Jan. 1, 1914
Mar. 12, 1908..William H. Van Wormer.....	Albany, N. Y....Jan. 29, 1914
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Oct. 24, 1889..Cebra Quackenbush	Hoosick, N. Y....Feb. 16, 1914
June 30, 1892..Henry Moore Teller.....	Denver, Colo.Feb. 23, 1914
June 15, 1886..Garret D. W. Vroom.....	Trenton, N. J....Mar. 4, 1914
June 13, 1907..Nicholas Vreeland	Jersey City, N. J...Mar. 29, 1914
June 11, 1908..Egbert Le Fevre.....	New York, N. Y...Mar. 30, 1914
Dec. 13, 1894..Aaron J. Zabriskie.....	Newark, N. J....April 15, 1914
Dec. 17, 1908..Eugene W. Veeder.....	Schenectady, N.Y. April 18, 1914
Mar. 14, 1895..Harrison Van Duyne.....	Newark, N. J....May 3, 1914
June 9, 1898..Hiram Durvea	Brooklyn, N. Y...May 5, 1914
May 19, 1887..W. P. Voorhees.....	N. Brunswick,
	N. J.May 31, 1914
Oct. 11, 1900..D. B. Van Name.....	Mariners' Har-
	bor, N. Y.....June 11, 1914
April 30, 1885..Maus Rosa Vedder.....	New York, N. Y...June 13, 1914
June 9, 1904..Jacob Storm Varick.....	Susquehanna, Pa...June 16, 1914
Oct. 14, 1909..Charles R. De Bevoise.....	Newark, N. J....July 5, 1914
Dec. 8, 1888..Milton B. Van Zandt.....	New York, N. Y...July 6, 1914

DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Oct. 21, 1897.	Garrett J. Lydecker.....	Detroit, Mich..... July 9, 1914
Dec. 22, 1887.	Albert V. Bensen.....	Albany, N. Y..... July 15, 1914
June 9, 1904.	L. A. Powelson.....	Brooklyn, N. Y... Sept. 1914
June 12, 1902.	C. A. Schemmerhorn.....	New York, N. Y... Oct. 2, 1914
Mar. 14, 1885.	Henry Van Schaick.....	New York, N. Y... Nov. 14, 1914
Dec. 7, 1888.	J. Van Vranken.....	Potsdam, N. Y.... Jan. 20, 1915
Dec. 8, 1898.	Jacob Van Woert.....	Greig, N. Y..... Jan. 26, 1915
Mar. 29, 1888.	Herman S. Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y... Jan. 31, 1915
Dec. 20, 1910.	Van Rensselaer Schuyler.....	New York, N. Y... Feb. 17, 1915
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Nov. 17, 1885.	W. B. Vanderpoel.....	New York, N. Y... Mar. 9, 1915
Mar. 28, 1889.	J. F. Bloodgood.....	Flushing, N. Y... Mar. 12, 1915
Oct. 24, 1889.	J. R. Truax.....	Schenectady, N.Y.. Mar. 17, 1915
June 14, 1894.	Clarence Storm	New York, N. Y... Mar. 24, 1915

Ed. Note: Deceased Members recorded to February 1, 1916, will be found under "In Memoriam" on last pages of this volume.





*TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY*

of the

*INSTALLATION OF THE FIRST MAYOR
AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.¹*



COMMEMORATION Ceremonies were held in the City Hall, New York City, on June 24, 1915, at which time the Municipality of Amsterdam, Holland, presented to the City of New York a flag.

The presentation was made on the steps of the City Hall at noon by His Honor The Consul-General, A. vande Sande-Bakhuyzen, who said:

Mr. Mayor: In the name of the Municipality of Amsterdam, I present your City with this flag, that it may fly gaily from the top of the City Hall as a symbol of the virtues which characterize the founders of this city, those who made her great and those in whose hands her future rests securely. (*Handing the flag to the Mayor, the Consul continued:*) Officials of the City government and all those who do honor to this occasion

¹ See medalion on page 216.

occasion by their presence: It is but natural that the City of Amsterdam takes more than the ordinary interest in the development and welfare of your city, which owes its very origin to the initiative of enterprising and fearless Amsterdam burghers, some three centuries ago, and it is glad that this opportunity should offer itself to give proof that feelings of the warmest sympathy fill the heart of the mother city from her offspring across the ocean. After your city had outgrown her nursing period and New Amsterdam had become of age, she did what many a daughter does—she was wooed away, changed her name and transferred her allegiance. The impressions of her early education, however, were lasting, and her character, once formed under the maternal eyes of the West India Company, remained so that even now we can here and there discern symptoms which prove her origin.

Much in the form of your municipal administration can be directly traced to that of Amsterdam, and when, in 1665, the present form of city government was installed, it was more a continuation of the form of the administration as copied from Amsterdam, under new names, than a fundamentally new system.

The institution of public schools and the excellent influence this continues to exercise is one of the most striking, if not the most useful, heritages from the Dutch Colonial days. The efforts which you are making to secure a larger measure of self-government are an emanation of proud consciousness that you are fully able to look after your own affairs. Anybody acquainted with Amsterdam and its history will not fail to see to whom you owe this trait.

The city on whose behalf I have the honor to address you, occupies a very similar position in our country to the one you have in the United States. Although a port of no mean importance, Amsterdam is especially prominent on account of its trade in colonial products, tobacco, tea, quinine, rubber, tin and all the spices.

Of her many industries, I name but that of which the diamond is the raw material, because therein lies one of the most valuable trade relations between the
two

two cities. Her money market contributes another and very important field on which New York and Amsterdam meet daily.

The interest which Amsterdam's capitalists take in your railroads and industries accounts for so numerous and intimate relations between them, that it could be said that, when New York prospers, Amsterdam fares well.

The unfortunate war has distorted and broken many commercial relations, thrown the whole organization of the world's trade out of gear. One of the consequences should be, that our two countries, both earnestly and jealously guarding their neutrality, are drawn closer together. This is but natural, and I hope that this closer acquaintance may lead to still more extensive intercourse.

Chief above all other features stands Amsterdam's eminence as a colonizing power.

The extensive and prosperous Dutch colonies which are daily attracting more attention among your merchants, are principally developed by Amsterdam enterprise. I mention this so as to prove that Amsterdam has successfully continued the colonial policy of which your city was one of the first results.

Amsterdam and its burghers are proud of the share they had in the foundation and development of a great colonial empire.

In a so quickly shifting population as that of New York, which to us foreigners seems to be in a continuous state of fermentation, civic pride finds no time to grow as deeply as in smaller, less rapidly growing communities. Nevertheless, I have found among the New Yorkers, and especially among those families whose histories are one with that of the city since its earliest days, who are not less imbued with a justified pride in the innumerable accomplishments of their city than the proudest burgher of Amsterdam.

The cultivation of civic pride is, I believe, good for a city, for numerous are the occasions on which it has more need of the devotion of its citizens than of their contributions.

I am particularly happy at this time to find that there is still felt pleasure in an exchange of international courtesies, which take a gentler form than bullets and bayonet thrusts.

Amsterdam is anxious to show that it appreciates New York's selection of the Dutch colors for the fundament of its flag so as to emphasize its Dutch origin. The colors were used by the Prince of Orange, whose self-sacrificing courage and lofty sentiments of justice and liberty justify their use as an emblem of a city which was born of his people.

There are people who decry the idea of a city flag; I am sorry for a man so unimaginative that he cannot see in a flag a festive and decorative emblem in and through which historical truths and noble traditions are preserved and transmitted from generation to generation.

Your country as well as mine realizes these days that it is dangerous to allow national or civil pride to carry the people too far from those ideals which the world hopes to see materialize once. Your flag will not float as a defiant threat to outsiders, it will not stand for a boasted superiority over others, but it will distinguish a community with noble traditions, high ideals, with a splendid history, and, pray God, an enviable future.

*REPLY BY HIS HONOR, MAYOR JOHN
PURROY MITCHELL*

Mr. Consul-General: In accepting at your hands this flag, I beg that you will convey to the ancient City of Amsterdam the heartfelt thanks of this whole city. In adopting this tricolor as the official flag of the city, we are keeping fresh before us the recollection which we cherish of this city's early relationship to your great country.

New York is proud of its growth and of its position in the world. It is equally proud of its origin. Among the cities of America New York had the exceptional benefit of a dual parentage. On the one side from
Holland

Holland it gained a sturdiness of purpose and force of character. These are traits that for centuries have marked its substantial citizenship. From England it adopted the political institutions which prevail in this city until today and are the typical institutions of American communities. From them both it inherited the genius for commerce which has made New York pre-eminent among the cities of America.

Today we are commemorating the origin of the city by the adoption of this flag, and at the same time the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of its governmental institutions. Incalculable are the obligations of the people of America to those intrepid adventurers into a new and broader life, by whose sacrifices and labor the nation was established. New York, now perhaps the most cosmopolitan of all the cities in the world, still feels the impulse of the spirit which guided and sustained the early Dutchmen who established the first settlement on the Island of Manhattan. Self-reliance, intrepidity, vision and industry, these were the conspicuous characteristics of the founders of New Amsterdam. These are the qualities from which the great modern City of New York has been built. These are the qualities on which New York must base its future development, and so we raise this flag as a token of our heritage and as a symbol of our aspirations.

Day by day it will bring this thought to the people of New York, as it floats over the City Hall, that New York counts among its possessions not only its own rich history and the contributions made in these centuries to its progress and development by its own people, but all the heritage of the great nation of the Netherlands, from whose shores those first voyagers came to establish in the New World the City of New Amsterdam.

In the afternoon a patriotic meeting was held in the Aldermanic Chambers. Dr. William R. Shepherd, Professor of History of Columbia University, delivered the historical address of the occasion and said:

ADDRESS

ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

When the mind runs back through the two centuries and a half that connect the huge metropolis of the western world with a quaint little town perched on the southern tip of Manhattan, it conjures up a vision of achievement more wondrous by far than the tales of Arabian magic. To picture remote beginnings is often an easy task, but for the beginners themselves to imagine the outcome of their handiwork requires a gift of prophecy all too rare. Nor should it be forgotten that the pleasure, with which he who surveys the result views its struggling inception, must ever be tinged with mystic regret, that the founders were denied a share in the contemplation of what was to be accomplished. As we invoke the shades of the lengthening past of our great city, therefore, let us call up anew in memory the townsmen of the days when old New York was young, and invite them to rejoice with us in spirit that they builded so wisely and so well.

No clearer proof of the marvels that have been wrought, no keener conception of what the metropolis is, and what it means to those who dwell within it, could be supplied than that offered by a view of it in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. If comparisons be somewhat odious, they are often instructive. Any concrete description of New York at the present time, while stimulating enough to our pride in size and numbers and material things, yet leaves us vague of appreciation, simply because we are in the city and of it. The population, after all, is only the individual man, woman and child multiplied in myriads, and the municipal structure naught but their personal possessions enlarged to a vast degree. Intimately familiar with the giant complex, unable to dissociate it from ourselves and our belongings, we are constrained to fancy that it must always have been so. If we would perceive New York as it is, we must set it mentally beside New York as it was, and visualize the difference.

At the time the little town on Manhattan started forth under its new name it had one especial distinction at least;

least: its date was larger than its population! The first mayor and board of aldermen could write 1665 on their official documents, but they could muster only 1500 inhabitants to read them. In sober truth, however, New Yorkers of that time were not expected to read municipal ordinances, any more than their descendants are presumed to regard the "City Record" as a form of light literature. Many of them did not know how to read, and ability in this direction was not altogether necessary for public purposes. All they had to do was to assemble at the ringing of the town bell, about the platform in front of the town hall near Coenties Slip, and hearken to the announcements of the town crier.

Just what appearance did New York of such disparity between calendar and census offer to the city fathers and the people of their charge? A contemporary account says: "The town is compact and oval, with very fair streets and several good houses . . . built most of brick and stone and covered with red and black tile . . . after the manner of Holland, to the number of about four hundred . . . which in those parts are held considerable . . . and the land being high it gives at the distance a pleasing aspect to the spectators. . . . The city has an earthen fort . . . within (which) . . . stand a wind-mill and a very high staff upon which a flag is hoisted whenever any vessel is seen in . . . (the) bay. The church rises with a lofty doubled roof, between which a square tower looms up. On the one side is the prison and on the other side of the church is the governor's house. . . . At the waterside stand the gallows and the whip (ping-post) (and) a handsome city tavern adorns the furthest point." Thus militarism, industry and religion, government, punishment and entertainment were all found within the limits of incipient New York; but there were other elements of municipal life and character which call for especial mention. First among them is the lay of the land.

A glimpse at the southern end of Manhattan in those days would have revealed a series of wooded hills, some
of

of them eighty feet above the present street level, interspersed with grassy valleys and surrounded by marshy meadows. On the northward side was a deep pond called "The Collect," flooding the area now bounded by Baxter, White, Elm, Duane and Park Streets. Beyond this lay high and rocky ground rising at times to 240 feet above tide water. On the south, also, Manhattan was not so broad as it is today, for many of the marshy meadows have been filled in and on them streets laid out. A great part of the Battery has been similarly reclaimed.

The fort, some 300 feet long by 250 feet broad, flanked with four grass-grown, earthen ramparts, occupied the site of the United States custom-house. Provided with excellent herbage, the sloping sides of the ramparts were very attractive to browsing cattle, horses, pigs and goats that munched contentedly as they gazed at the martial spectacle beneath them. The damage indeed caused by the depredations of such rooters and ruminants was an increasing source of concern to the city fathers, until more effective measures were taken to keep stray animals in check.

One class of animals, however, long retained favorable consideration, namely, the cows belonging to the citizens, as contrasted with the residents, of New York. Perhaps the possession of the so-called "burgher-right" by their owners may have suggested the creation of a kind of bovine aristocracy as well. At all events a tract near "The Collect" about Centre Street was reserved as a pasture for citizens' cows alone. One Gabriel Carpsey was their herdsman, and like his angelic namesake, we are told, carried a horn which, to pursue the likeness still further, he blew in the morning at the gates of the owners, collected his drove and conducted it along Broadway through Pearl Street and Maiden Lane to its exclusive grazing-ground. In the evening the procession wound slowly homeward from the lea, and Gabriel's trumpet announced the several arrivals at the proper destinations!

Supplementing the defense offered by the fort was a stockade of wooden palisades backed by a low earthen wall.

wall. This ran along the East River to near the junction of the present Pearl and Wall Streets, followed the line of Wall Street, its namesake, to the corner of Broadway, and then proceeded westward to a steep bluff overlooking the Hudson, not far from Greenwich Street. To the top of the palisades boards were nailed so as to prevent Indians from jumping over them. Wall Street in fact was the northern limit of the town.

Convenience in arriving at certain places, and in skirting hills or marshes, had early decided the course of the highways of New York. Some of the roads or lanes were mere cowpaths. This accounts for the narrowness and crookedness of the streets below Wall Street and for some above that thoroughfare. From the "Marketfield Plaine," or "Bowling Green" as it came to be known, a spot where fairs and other festivities were often held, two important highways diverged. Of these one ran northward along the present Broadway to near its junction with Wall Street. The other, now Marketfield Street, led to Broad Street, through the center of which coursed a creek or canal. Hard by the corner of Broad and Bridge Streets the merchants met on Fridays to transact their business in the first exchange set up on Manhattan. Here, too, the center of financial activity has remained for two centuries and a half.

Close to this early exchange lay the market-place, on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, to which on Saturday mornings the country folk brought their produce. Here was located the first of the municipal markets later to become so famous in New York. Near Broad and Bridge Streets, and again on Moore Street, jutting out from Pearl, were a dock and a wharf, the scant beginnings of the vast system of docks and wharves that now line our water front.

Behind the fort, stretching from State Street to Whitehall Street, was Pearl Street, the oldest and most populous thoroughfare of the time. On the present site of the warehouses of Numbers 71 and 73 Pearl Street, facing Coenties Slip, stood the town hall, easily the most pretentious building on Manhattan. Erected originally

originally as a "Harberg" or tavern, it was some fifty feet square, three stories in height with two more in the roof, and crowned by crow-step gables. In the rear of the town hall ran another roadway, the present High Street, from a bridge over the outlet of the creek through Broad Street along the East River to the junction of Pearl and Wall Streets. On High Street dwelt the fashionable folk of New York.

So as to protect the shore in front of the town hall and the houses of the inhabitants along Pearl Street against the inroads of high tides from the East River, a sheet piling had been made of planks driven into the earth. It stretched from the foot of Broad Street to Coenties Slip and thence to the corner of Pearl and Wall Streets. Along the fine, dry promenade formed in this way the young men and maidens of the little city were accustomed to take their evening stroll, "watching the silver moonbeams as they trembled on the calm bosom of the bay, or lit up the sail of some gliding bark, and peradventure interchanging the soft vows of honest affection."

From the junction of Pearl and Wall Streets a road crossed the present Roosevelt Street, then a stream called the "Old Kill," by the famous "Kissing Bridge." "Here," says a clergyman of the eighteenth century, "it was customary before passing beyond to salute the lady who is your companion." On his own behalf he ingenuously admitted that he found the practice "curious, yet not displeasing!" The practice at any rate seems to have been so much appreciated by the young men of the period—and possibly also by the young women—that at several other bridges on Manhattan, ordinarily free to cross, it became the rule to collect toll of this description.

Somewhat north of the bridge the road ascended a hill so steep that a roundabout route had to be devised, and the loop made in the attempt to find a better grade still exists in Chatham Square. Wending our way still further north we come to the "bouwerie," or farm and country residence, of Governor Stuyvesant, located roughly between Third Avenue and the East River,
Sixth

Sixth and Sixteenth Streets, from which an international thoroughfare of great renown derives its name. The house itself stood near the corner of Twelfth Street and Third Avenue. It formed the nucleus of Bowery Village.

Considerably to the north of Stuyvesant's "bouwerie" lay the settlement of New Haarlem, which in the twentieth century at least has become of prime importance, whatever may have been its standing in the seventeenth. Situated generally north of a line stretching from the present Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street to the East River at One Hundredth Street were broad, moist and fertile meadows called by the Dutch "The Flats." So large comparatively did the number of settlers there become that the hamlet had been elevated to the dignity of a village. Like the parent town, New Haarlem came in the progress of the centuries to spread over a much wider area. Yet in the straw-thatched farmhouse on the flats of New Haarlem one may hardly detect the prototype of the institution known as the Harlem flat!

Such is a sketch in merest outline of New York as it started on its career. Many years were to elapse ere the town revealed the promise of its future greatness. Yet the promise was there, hidden in the bosom of a wondrous harbor where a noble stream, coursing from plains and forests that stretched northward and westward in boundless magnificence, mingled its waters with an ocean girdling the globe; hidden in adjoining shores and islands where the sites of a million homes awaited the strokes of the craftsman who should fashion the foundation of nature into the residence of man; hidden in a microcosm of fifteen hundred souls, even then representative of many of the nations of earth and destined to become a world state in miniature, to which should be gathered men, women and children of every clime to dwell in peace and contentment under the starry flag of hope and freedom. Today, as we behold the promise of yore realized so bounteously, our hearts must well up in joy and thankfulness to the Creator of every good and perfect gift that, although the use of
the

the gift may yet be far from perfect, it nevertheless is good and an augury of still larger welfare.

It is sometimes said that, would one understand the characteristics of the American people, he must visit each of the four sections into which they are divided, and hearken to the question prevailing there. He must learn what the attitude of a particular section is toward life in general and toward the individual himself, as set forth by the folk of one of its typical cities. In Boston, as a spokesman for the East, he will be asked: "What do you know?" In Charleston, as an advocate for the South, he will hear: "Who are you?" In San Francisco, as a champion for the West, he will meet the query: "What can you do?" But in New York, as the standard-bearer for the North, the direct question put to him will be: "How much have you got?"

At first blush this last interrogation might be regarded as proof positive of a belief among New Yorkers in the amassing of wealth as the sole end of man's activities. It sounds sordid, it savors of a gross materialism that ignores the higher, the purer and the nobler aims of human ambition and accomplishment. It seems infinitely beneath the will to learn—or perhaps better, the "want to know"—of the East, the will to recognize individual worth, of the South, the will to achieve, of the West.

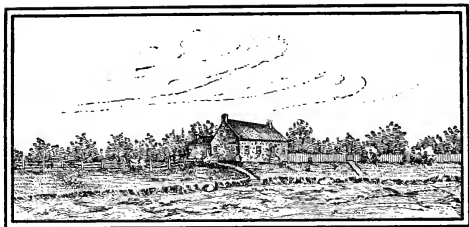
Such an estimate of New York, however, does scant justice to its past, no less than to its present and its future. If indeed our city is mighty in material things, if its area is huge, if its buildings are colossal, if ten thousand be a host and this be multiplied five hundred-fold, is all that in itself naught of which to boast? If it be, also, characteristic of the American ever to speak of size and cost, then New York, more than any other city in our wide domain, is typical of the entire United States. But does the American, does the New Yorker, think only of the results attained, of results measured merely in acreage and masonry, in dollars alone, in the figures of statistics as they stand? Or is his thought based in reality upon a contemplation of the gigantic effort by which the results have been attained, and of the

the cost in the labor of struggle and sacrifice which must be paid before the finished product is turned out from the maker's hand? This rather, I take it, is the true interpretation of the pride of the American in the United States and of the New Yorker in his metropolis of the New World.

And what of the foremen of the builders of the commonwealth, what of the city fathers through the two hundred and fifty anniversaries, guiding with watchful care the growth and development of the tiny town planted on the southern tip of the "Island of the Hills," as it struck its roots deep and strong and spread its branches far and wide in a span that is without compass? Surely we must accord them a just meed of praise for what they have done to promote the achievement that stirs our pride so powerfully.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the Greater New York of today and tomorrow, and the Lesser New York of yesterday, let us offer our token of appreciation for their share in the creation of this, our world state in miniature, made up of many nationalities brought together as a community of singleness, at once a pattern and a symbol for the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea now racked by war and strife, for the peoples who may yet take courage from this example of municipal nationalism, this example of how possible it is for men of many tongues and customs and traditions to assemble and dwell side by side in harmony under the protecting aegis of a democracy that yields to each the measure of his worth and recks not of privilege inherited or of hatreds born of ages. Let this be our offering, also, to humanity at large in its groping toward the dawn of that happy day when we shall have, not alone the condition of peace on earth, but the realization of the far grander sentiment—of good will toward men!

THE



THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE MEMBERS

OCTOBER 2, 1915



THE twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Poughkeepsie district members of The Holland Society of New York, in commemoration of the relief of the siege of Leyden, was held at the Nelson House on Saturday, evening, October 2, 1915.

The following members participated in the feast: John Erskine Adriance, William A. Adriance, Peter Adriance, Abraham B. DuBois, Charles G. Douw, Jesse Elting, Jacob Elting, Frank Hasbrouck, trustee, Bruyn Hasbrouck, Martin Heermance, E. Covert Hulst, trustee, Frank J. Le Fevre, Vice President from Ulster County, Abram P. Le Fevre, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Frank Van Kleeck and Clarence Hood Woolsey. The Vice President for Dutchess County, I. Reynolds Adriance, presided, and on his right was seated the Recording Secretary of the Society, Edward Van Winkle, who came up from New York City especially for the dinner.

The Hutspot, as usual in Poughkeepsie, was hugely relished, many of the diners (inclusive of the Recording Secretary) requiring a second helping before being satisfied to pass on to the next course. After the cigars

were

were lighted the Chairman read letters of regret from President Gerard Beekman, Treasurer Arthur H. Van Brunt, and a telegram from Corresponding Secretary Seward G. Spoor, who had intended to be present but was prevented at the last minute. The Recording Secretary was called on for a few words and, after expressing his pleasure at attending the Poughkeepsie Dinners, spoke interestingly on the matters of his office, especially pertaining to the Year Books and the publication of the old Dutch Records. Judge Hasbrouck was then asked to give some information as to the delayed Year Books, which he proceeded to do, and imparted renewed hope to his fellow members that some day the gap in the set of Year Books on their shelves would be filled. As is the custom at these dinners, there were no set speeches, but the members present offered remarks "as the spirit moved them." Dr. Poucher told of various old Dutch church records which it had been his good fortune to bring to light and offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That Frank Van Kleeck and Martin Heermance be and they hereby are appointed a Committee to have photographic copies made of the original call of the first Pastor to the Dutch churches of Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, and that the same be presented to The Holland Society of New York and filed in its archives.

Judge Hasbrouck then offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved: That the Chairman, Vice President I. Reynolds Adriance, Frank Van Kleeck and Martin Heermance be, and they hereby are appointed a Committee to obtain and deliver to the Secretary of The Holland Society of New York the old original records of the Dutch churches of Fishkill and Poughkeepsie for the purpose of having the same translated and copies made.

Both of these resolutions were carried unanimously.

The present Vice President for Dutchess County was then renominated to fill the position for another year.

After

After singing Auld Lang Syne, the meeting broke up and the members dispersed, all feeling that the twenty-sixth dinner had been a most enjoyable one.

*"Haring en witbrood
Leiden heeft geen nood"*

MENU

Little Neck Clams on half shell
AMONTILLADO

Celery Radishes

Green Turtle Clear

Olives Salted Nuts
VIN DE GRAVES

Sea Bass, Saute-Meuniere
Julienne Potatoes

Hutspot

PONTET CANET

Holland Punch

Broiled Guinea Chicken with Cress
Potatoes au Gratin
Green Corn Lima Beans

KRUG

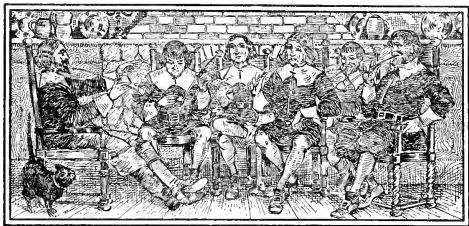
Heart of Lettuce, Russian Dressing

Ice Cream with Peaches Cake

Roquefort Crackers

Demi-Tasse

THE



THE TWELFTH INFORMAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 23, 1915



At the Annual Smoker held in nineteen hundred and six, President Van Wormer said: "If you haven't met the fellow who sits next you, speak to him,—tell him who you are; then there won't be any need of a formal introduction and all embarrassment will speedily disappear. . . . If you think your neighbor needs nudging, nudge him good and hard." The membership must have followed that wholesome advice because everybody present on this occasion became speedily acquainted with everybody else, and the meeting was progressing happily when President Gerard Beekman stepped upon the platform and announced that the prepared program would begin. He said in part:

"Tonight you will be entertained with a musical recital. It can be seen in your honest and intelligent faces that this effort will be received in a kindly spirit, but this gathering is also your Annual Smoker, and you can hardly be expected to see clearly in this fog of the soothing cigar and fascinating cigarette. But do not permit this legacy of our predecessors, this thick mantle of joy, to so obscure your just appreciation of the artistic work to follow, as that it may end merely in smoke.

Most

Most of the chestnut trees of Long Island, from whence I come, are dead; I have therefore little to offer you, but it is said that in the far West, an impatient audience, listening to a musical entertainment, were warned by the manager appearing on the stage for that purpose, to be lenient and not to shoot the performers, as they were doing their best.

Your Secretary will now introduce those craving your leniency."

In the absence of Evert Jansen Wendell, the Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Smoker program, the Recording Secretary acted as Master of Ceremonies and introduced the following artists: M. J. O'Connell, in Songs; Chalk Saunders, in Chalk Talks; Mart King, Story Teller; W. G. Devereaux, Eccentric Musical Comedian; Harry Burnet, at the Piano.

At the close of the program the following collation was served:

BUFFET COLLATION

SERVICE CHAUD:

Consomme Excelsior en tasses
Finger Rolls
Scallops a la Newburg
Sweetbreads, en Croquette

SERVICE FROID:

Mayonnaise of Lobster
Mayonnaise of Chicken
Assorted Sandwiches
(Foie Gras, Tongue, Ham, Caviar, etc.)
Tartines Beurrees

Fancy Ices Assorted Cakes

Cafe Noir

CLARET AND SAUTERNE PUNCH

The Smoker was held in the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Tuesday before Thanksgiving, November 23, 1915.

THE



THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HUDSON COUNTY MEMBERS

DECEMBER 17, 1915



THE Fourth Annual Dinner of the Hudson County branch of The Holland Society of New York, was held on Friday evening, December 17, 1915, at the Jersey City Club.

Previous to the dinner, the annual election of officers was held. Mr. John Winner was elected President, to succeed Mr. Wm. Van Keuren, and Mr. Clarence G. Newkirk was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The Society was honored in having the President of the parent Society, Mr. Gerard Beekman, who addressed the Society in a masterful speech. The Recording Secretary, Mr. Edward Van Winkle, told of the approaching dinner of the Society and reminded the Hudson County members that they must not expect front seats if they wait until the last day to signify their intention to be present.

The other guests and speakers were: Rev. Cornelius Brett, D.D., of the Bergen Reformed Church, and Mr. Howard R. Cruse. Hon. Wm. Brinkerhoff acted as toastmaster and read letter from Governor Fielder, expressing regrets at inability to be present.

Dr.

Dr. Brett's address was most instructive and interesting; it had to do with the emigration of the original Hollanders to America, and, in the course of his speech, he traced the lineage of several Jersey City families from those two famous Hollanders, John of the Mountain and Jesse of the Forest.

Mr. Cruse gave a very interesting address on the Scales of Justice and handled his speech with marked ability.

Those present were: Gerard Beekman, President of The Holland Society of New York; Reverend Cornelius Brett; P. M. Brett; H. R. Cruse; Wm. C. Glass; Edward Van Winkle, Recording Secretary of The Holland Society of New York; F. Gainsway; Hon. Wm. Brinkerhoff, Trustee of The Holland Society of New York; Gen. H. H. Brinkerhoff; Dr. H. J. Bogardus; J. S. Newkirk; C. G. Newkirk; C. A. Newkirk; H. V. Newkirk; Dr. L. A. Opdyke; T. A. Ryer; R. G. Sip; C. M. Vreeland; Dr. H. Vreeland; R. J. Vreeland; C. A. Van Keuren; Wm. Van Keuren; Graham Van Keuren; A. A. Van Winkle; T. E. Van Winkle; D. Van Winkle; B. T. Van Alen; J. C. Van Slyke; John Winner; R. H. Coykendall; A. M. Henry; N. D. Wortendyke; J. P. Van Cleef.

The following most excellent Menu was served in pleasing style by the chef of the Jersey City Club:

MENU

COCKTAIL

Blue Points on the Half-shell
Celery Olives Gherkins
Cream of Tomatoes

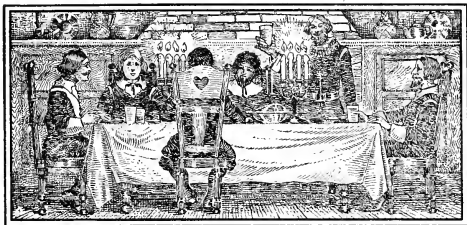
SHERRY

Filet of Sole Potatoes Hollandaise
Sweet Breads a la Dewey French Peas

SAUTERNE

Roast Vermont Turkey Giblet Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
Salad a la Netherlands
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream Olie-Koek
Demi-Tasse

THIRTY-FIRST



THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET



THE Thirty-first Annual Dinner of The Holland Society was held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, January 20, 1916. The members and guests assembled in the Astor Gallery, where an informal reception took place and escorts were assigned to the representatives of the Societies invited as Honorary Guests. At the signal from the Recording Secretary the doors of the dining-room were thrown open promptly at seven-thirty to welcome those participating in this gay festival.

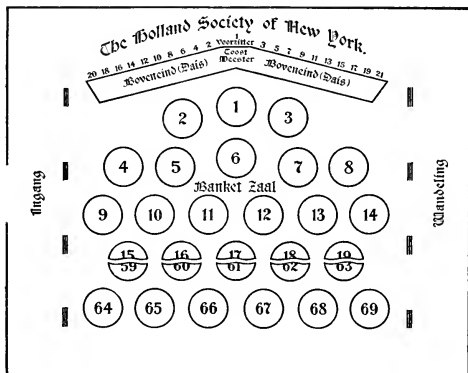
The first tier of boxes and half of the second balcony were occupied by the ladies.

The Reverend Dr. James S. Kittell, Pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, pronounced the following blessing, after which the members were seated and service begun:

"God Almighty, Our Heavenly Father, we recognize Thee as the Giver of every good gift. We return thanks to Thee for Thy gracious mercies towards us for the joys and fellowships of life. Help us in humility and sincerity to serve Thee. Amen!"

This year a novel departure in the arrangement of the dais and tables was tried out for the first time and pronounced a great success. Many complimentary remarks

remarks were made by the guests of honor, who were grouped about the President—Voorzitter—Toost Meester—according to the following diagram:



- 20 The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. William J. Clarke, Recording Secretary.
- 18 St. George's Society, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, Vice President.
- 16 St. David's Society, Rev. John Williams, President.
- 14 The Colonial Order of the Acorn, Mr. Charles H. Stout, Treasurer.
- 12 Society of Colonial Wars, Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford, Governor.
- 10 Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Louis Annin Ames, President.
- 8 The St. Nicholas Society of New York, Mr. William D. Murphy, Vice President.
- 6 Rev. Dr. James S. Kittell.
- 4 Major General Leonard Wood.
- 2 Hon. W. L. F. C. ridder van Rappard, Minister from the Netherlands.

- 1 Hon. Gerard Beekman, President, The Holland Society of New York.
- 3 Hon. Francis J. Swayze.
- 5 Hon. William G. Raines.
- 7 Hon. A. van de Sande Bakhuyzen, Consul General from the Netherlands.
- 9 The Mayflower Society.
- 11 Sons of the Revolution, General Robert Olyphant, President.
- 13 St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, Mr. Charles L. Livingston, President.
- 15 St. Andrew's Society, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Vice President.
- 17 The Huguenot Society, Mr. William Mitchell, President.
- 19 The Pennsylvania Society, Hon. Barr Ferree.

In front of the dais the following members and their guests were seated at tables:

Table 1: John Leonard Varick, Fred W. Klein, John A. Jeremiah, Fred Atkins, S. D. Collett, Arthur F. Conant, F. A. Muschenheim, Edward Van Winkle.

Table 2: Arthur H. Van Brunt, A. T. Clearwater, David Nevius, Thomas E. Van Winkle, Frank Hasbrouck, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Jesse Elting, David D. Zabriskie.

Table 3: John E. Van Nostrand, Tunis G. Bergen, Evert Jansen Wendell, Augustus Van Wyck, Seymour Van Santvoord, Guest, William Van Wyck.

Table 4: John J. Bogert, J. Elmer Christie, Thomas Van Loan, C. B. Zabriskie, De Witt Van Buskirk, Charles A. Dana, Charles M. Vreeland, H. H. Vreeland, Dorr Viele.

Table 5: F. I. Vander Beek, Edgar L. Marston, John K. Clark, Edward Barnes, William G. Bumsted, Dr. Burdette P. Craig, Edgar J. Marston, F. I. Vander Beek, Jr.

Table 6: William Leverich Brower, H. S. Patterson, Edward M. Raeder, James S. Polhemus, Rev. Charles H. Stewart, Garret J. Garretson, Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, William W. Gillen, James Garretson.

Table 7: E. Covert Hulst, Rev. T. H. Mackenzie, William W. Vaughan, Henry S. Bartow, Alex S. Williams, John Kouwenhoven, Gerrit Kouwenhoven, William H. Kouwenhoven.

Table 8: John Bergen, John L. Vander Veer, Judah B. Voorhees, Anson A. Voorhees, J. Edgar Voorhees, A. Willard Voorhees.

Table 9: Byron G. Van Horne, J. Albert Van Winkle, Guest, Edward G. Zabriskie, Frank A. McLaughlin, A. A. Zabriskie, Dr. Von Schleider, A. Zabriskie.

Table 10: Frank H. Quinby, Hubert Dunning, Charles E. Purdy, Charles C. Haviland, Charles B. Van Valen, Joseph R. Van Valen, Frederick H. Crum, Samuel A. Vanderwater.

Table 11: Alston Beekman, J. Ten Broeck Beekman, Dr. A. Vander Veer, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Jr., Dr. James M. Vander Veer, Seeley Vander Veer, John C. Gulick, P. Gibert Thebaud, Horace Secor, Jr.

Table 12: William Brinkerhoff, Governor James F. Fielder, William B. Jenkins, J. W. Hardenbergh, John J. Voorhees, George G. Tennant, Daniel Van Winkle.

Table 13: S. L. F. Deyo, Charles Warren Hunt, T. Odell Whitenack, Benjamin Feland Groat, John H. Myer, Frederick Van Wyck, Graham K. Mellen, John Ditmars, Jerome Lott.

Table 14: A. V. B. Voorhees, Guest, A. M. Snedeker, James Wilson, A. H. De Witt, Horace S. Van Voast, John G. Van Horne, Charles H. Keefer, Walter F. Murray.

Table 15: H. S. Demarest, D. De G. Demarest, George A. Blauvelt, David Fox, Alexander R. Gulick, Edward De Witt, Mathius Van Dyke Crusier, J. Fielder Crusier.

Table 16: H. W. Van Wagenen, George L. Thurton, John H. Prall, L. A. Sussdorff, James S. Newkirk, Henry H. Brinkerhoff, C. G. Newkirk, H. J. Bogardus, C. P. Opdyke.

Table 17: Frank R. Van Nest, Claude V. Pallister, William Merritt Post, Edwin Outwater, J. O. Outwater, Thornton Earle.

Table 18: William Van Keuren, George Van Keuren, Graham Van Keuren, Fred C. Van Keuren, Geo. F. Brackett, A. J. Stone, James G. Shaw, B. S. Ward, M. R. Howe, George E. Blakeslee.

Table 19: Russell A. Coykendall, Archibald M. Henry, Francis J. N. Tallman, Robert J. Van Epps, John P. Hogan, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Frederick E. Crane, Samuel H. Andrews.

Table 20: William M. Swartwout, Arthur James Weise, Peter Westervelt Stagg, Arthur A. Stagg, William Van Woert, James M. Jarvis, Rutger Van Woert.

Table 21: John V. B. Wickoff, Robert A. Messler, Henry W. Jeffers, Horace M. Van Slyke, Paul Andreae, Adolf De Vries, A. C. Hegeman.

Table 22: T. H. Hoagland, M. Sheldon Franklin, Harry Connor, M. L. Hoagland, Chester Bayles, J. H. Bacheller, T. G. Hoagland.

Table 23: G. Elmer Van Siclen, Andrew J. Van Siclen, Robert K. Wick, Jacob V. Ryerson, Garret M. Van Siclen, Jacob Ryerson, George L. Hobart, Charles Ryder.

Table 24: P. V. R. Van Wyck, James Robb, William Syall, H. G. McCully, Guest, George J. Eiseman, George Debevoise.

Table 25: Charles V. Rapelje, John Vandevere, Walter S. Rapelje, Frank W. Linington.

Table 26: Duncan D. Sutphen, Chester A. Braman, Teunis J. Bergen, Elmer Blauvelt, W. H. Zabriskie, J. W. Bellis, David D. Bellis, Albert R. Bogert, John G. Demarest.

Table 27: G. G. Ackerson, Walter Terhune, H. Myers Bogart, J. P. Clarendon, C. E. Stafford, Arthur Lewis DeGroff, Charles E. Fisher.

Table 28: Cornelius S. De Bevoise, James P. Cooke, Walter Monfort Meserole, W. M. Bristol, C. S. Keyes, Chas. De B. Schenck, G. L. Miller.

Table 29: Charles Mason Dutcher, William Hauley Dutcher, Henry R. Sutphen, C. S. Jennison, Francis S. Vander Veer, George A. Thomson, William H. Leupp.

Table 30: Calvin D. Van Name, Francklyn Hogeboom, Frank C. Sedley, Herbert R. McChesney, Paul De Bevoise, Nils Anderson, H. A. Van Liew, William Wilkinson.

Table 31: P. C. Quackenbush, W. S. Ackerman, George W. Fuller, Thomas F. McCran, Frank Van Cleve, J. Wilson Sharpe, A. W. Van Winkle, Wessels Van Blarcom, G. Danforth Williamson.

Table 32: Azariah M. Springsteen, J. M. Swartz, John H. Vanderveer, David Springsteen, Abraham De Bevoise, George O. Slingerland, William M. Archibald, Jr.

Table 33: Harry A. Van Gilder, W. H. Bailey, O. M. Bowen, R. S. Streett, Harry P. Van Gilder, Arthur D. Coffin, Charles H. Coye, Charles G. Van Gilder.

Table 34: Reuben E. Kipp, John L. Swan, Guest, Charles E. Luxton, L. R. Thurlow, Benj. T. Van Nostrand, Harry M. De Mott.

Table 35: Wallace M. Van Ness, E. B. Morton, Melville C. Van Ness, R. L. Van Dyke, F. E. Kaley, Jas. A. Hill, Frank Bigelow, William A. Zabriskie.

Table 36: F. H. Amerman, W. L. Amerman, Moses J. DeWitt, James F. Heath, E. Hawley Van Wyck.

Table 37: Wm. George Schermerhorn, H. B. Van Hoesen, H. I. Van Hoesen, William G. Waldron, Frank I. Dutcher, O. F. Winne, F. C. Sutro.

Table 38: John R. Van Sicken, Wyckoff Van Sicken, William Alex Williamson, George A. Williamson, John Winner, Peter P. Terhune, Albert D. Terhune.

Table 39: Dr. John D. Quackenbos, Dr. William L. Bradley, Van Tassel Sutphen, Theodore Brink, Frederick R. Keator, Hubbard Hendrickson, Dr. William B. Van Alstyne.

Table 40: B. H'B. Sleght, A. Vander Werken,
Chas. J. Dumars, Fred L. Colwell.

THE DINNER TICKET

385

31ste JAARLIJKSCH E GASTMAAL

van het

Hollandsch Genootschap van Nieuw-York

den 20sten van Louwmaand 1916

TE 7 URE, 's AVONDS

in de

WALDORF-ASTORIA

Hoek 5de Laan en 34ste Straat



RANSOMING THREE DUTCH CAPTIVES IN 1616

The
Holland Society
of
New York

Thirty-First
Annual Dinner
at the
Waldorf-Astoria
January 20th

1916

Spijskaart

Vriendſchap en Gezelschap
Genot by Brede en Buiten Zorg

MENU

Oraters met Saus
Oyster Cocktails



Soep, Mulligatawny Stijl
Mulligatawny Soup



Radijs	Olijven	Selderij	Amandelen
Radishes	Olives	Celery	Almonds



Moetjes Zeebaars, Joinville Stijl
Medaillon of Sea Bass, Joinville

Aardappels, Hollandſche Stijl
Potatoes, Hollandaise



1574 HUTSPOT: BIJZONDER



Kollendjes, Colbert Stijl
Mignon of Filet, Colbert Style

Aardappels, Palestijnsche Stijl	Groene Erwtten, Vichy Stijl
Potatoes Palestine	Green Peas à la Vichy

Verbeeldings Sorbet
Fancy Sherbet



Gevulde Parelhaene Borst, Peper Saus
Breast of Guinea Hen Stuffed, Paprika

Latuu en Druisenoornchtſla
Lettuce and Grapefruit Salad



Kaſtanje Pudding Va
Plombiere of Chestnuts

Gebak in Soorten
Assorted Cakes

Koffie
Coffee

Heildronken

"Let Talkers talk; stick thou to what is best;
To think of pleasing all is but a jest"

Address of Welcome—The President of The Holland Society

HONORABLE GERARD BEEKMAN

MUSIC—*Oranje Boven*

Our Country and the President

"Our rivers and hills and our valleys invite,
All trades and vocations for man with his might"
"Our country, right or wrong!"

MUSIC—*The Star Spangled Banner*

Nieuw Nederland and Our Forefathers

"Still wert thou lovely, whatsoe'er thy name,
New Amsterdam, New Orange, or New York,
Whether in cradle sleep, on sea-weed laid,
Or on thine island throne in queenly power arrayed"

MUSIC—*America*

Holland and Her Gracious Queen

HIS EXCELLENCY HON. W. L. F. CR RIDDER VAN RAPPARD

"Your star made you the monarch of the ocean wrested square
Your royal goodness makes you a ruler everywhere"

MUSIC—*Wilhelmus Van Nassauwen and Tulip Time in Holland*

The Dutch Domine, Teacher as Well

REVEREND DOCTOR JAMES S. KITTELL

" * * * * * doth teach us all
To render the deeds of mercy"

MUSIC—*Al is ons Landje nog zoo Klein*

Dutch Example; the First International Lawyer

HONORABLE FRANCIS J. SWAYZE

"The right shall yet come uppermost
And justice shall be done"

MUSIC—*Dixie*

The Citizen Soldier: Boot, Saddle, to Horse, and Away

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

"As long as Right contends with wanton Wrong,
Each manly man with valor shall be strong;
With faith and courage high the standard raise
Till Right shall conquer Wrong in endless days"
Fight for the Right!

MUSIC—*It's a Long Way to Tipperary*

The Only Conqueror

HONORABLE WILLIAM G. RAINES

"Shall be a well of inspiration, and
A promise to us all of Better things"

MUSIC—*Wien Neerlandsch Bloed*

Egude—"Auld Lang Syne"

The illustration on Page 1 of this Menu represents the ransoming—by Captain Cornelis Hendricks of the Onrust (Restless), in the early spring of 1616, during a trading expedition on the Delaware River—from the Minqua Indians, of three Dutch traders in the service of the New Netherland Company, "giving for them kettles, heads and merchandise," the earliest recorded ransom of whites from Indians in New Netherland.



On May 18, 1654, the Amsterdam Directors wrote to Stuyvesant, "We have decided that a seal for the City of New Amsterdam shall be made and sent over." (This letter was received July 17, 1654.) Documents relating to the Colonial History of N. Y., Vol. XIV, page 262. Above is a true reproduction of this seal.



On October 6, 1669, Governor Lovelace notified the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York that the Duke of York had presented "a Publicq Seale for the Corporation." Records of New Amsterdam, Vol. 6, page 198. Above is a true reproduction of this seal.

Commissie tot regeling van den Maaltijd

JOHN LEONARD VARICK, CHAIRMAN
 WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF, JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND
 FRANK I. VANDER BEEK, EVERT JANSEN WENDELL

Officers ex-officio

GERARD BEEKMAN, President
 ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, Treasurer
 EDWARD VAN WINKLE, Recording Secretary

The "Hutspot," the crowning feature of the Menu this year, was served in special iron pots placed one on each table in front of the "most distinguished or self-important" occupant of a place at the table, whose duty it was to serve it hot and in good old style. The savory odor ascended to the boxes and caused many a fair one to smack her lips, resulting in the following excellent and most popular suggestion—*Hutspot for the Ladies next year.*

The President of the United States, the Governor of the State, and the Mayor of New York were invited to be present at the dinner and sent regrets through their several secretaries. The Ambassador to Holland, Dr. Van Dyke, was also asked to be present at the dinner, and regretted in the following letter:

LEGATION OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS,
November 5, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Van Winkle:

Your very kind note of October 16th is just received. You see how slowly the Holland-America boats move now.

I appreciate very much the invitation of The Holland Society in connection with the Thirty-first Annual Dinner, to be celebrated on January 20, 1916. Unfortunately, in the present state of affairs it is absolutely impossible for me to say when I can take a vacation. I have no definite plans in regard to it at present; but if by any chance "a way should open," as the Quakers say, for me to take a little leave of absence in America this winter, and if that time should fall in the neighborhood of January 20th, I would let you know at once.

If I should not be able to be with you on that joyous occasion, I wish you would give my cordial greetings to all the members of the Society. Tell them that
"the

¹ Made after receipt, page 176
of 1914 Year Book of The Hol-

land Society of New York.

"the Dutch have taken Holland," and that they still keep it, in a very fine and firm fashion.

Believe me, with sincere regards,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY VAN DYKE,
American Minister.

"Let Talkers talk; stick thou to what is best;
To think of pleasing all is but a jest."

After the coffee had been served and the members and guests had settled down for the intellectual part of the program, the President, The Hon. Gerard Beekman, arose and said:

GENTLEMEN: It has become my very pleasant duty to welcome you to your own dinner and to your own friends, and to welcome the guests of The Holland Society to a most hearty feeling of friendship and kindness which the Society feels toward them as representing our sister societies.

It is almost inappropriate on an occasion like this to deal in the ordinary after dinner stories, the quips and quirks which you are all accustomed to, when we are confronted with so serious a set of facts as we are all familiar with and need not mention.

Gentlemen, I wish to call you by a new name—"Men of History," "Sons of History"—not simply "American citizens." You and those whom you represent have come here bringing history from the old lands. You have made history in your families in this new land; and history is the mother of patriotism. I can look into your faces and claim that you are peculiarly the patriots of our city and of our land. To you can safely the appeal be made to meet that which I alluded to a moment ago.

We are threatened with the loss of our ideals, the most serious loss that can happen to a country. The ideals which we have stood for as a body; that we have stood for as a nation, as separate States, through several wars, are threatened with the insidious undercurrent which saps the foundation. Look at our art. Look at our literature. Look at our newspapers of today. See what

what they contain. Do they echo the old chivalry of the bygone days? Do they hold up to the young the standards of self-denial and of that beautiful life which cares more to be right than to be prominent? Or is it a filmy, glittering motion of the picture show, and nothing more?

I speak to you seriously, gentlemen, because you are the men of all others to stem this tide. You are the men of all others to give a serious view to the rising generation. Have you ever looked in the newspapers and seen those grotesque somethings that are called comic art, those hideous monstrosities, worse even than the efforts of the cubists? What does that mean?

It may be said, and very truly, that we have a different order of civilization today from the old days of the chivalrous knight, from the old days when the armor was hung up against the wall, from the old days when honor was the great thing and prosperity was secondary. We have a new civilization. It is the civilization of eternal motion, of going nowhere with all speed, and returning with equal celerity. (Laughter and applause.) It is motion without thought. Is that not so, gentlemen—is there nothing to encourage us when we speak of the old ideals, when we speak of the right because it is right? Is there only silence?

This very City of New York refutes that. The caricaturists ridiculed in Cervantes, *courtesy in war* under that poor unfortunate Don Quixote's armor and helmet, the Basin of Membrino. The caricaturists, of whom Washington Irving was one, did what they could to debase this very historical people whom I am now addressing. But the cartoonists of today have taken up the revenge. For we see everywhere today little old New York praised. Little Old New York! What does that mean? The old center of kindly manners, kindly thought, of disinterested patriotism around which has grown this enormous spread of materialism. Little Old New York is still in the hearts of the people and represented, not by a seated woman with a castellated brow, as is the case with other cities, but by an old-fashioned gentleman with his three-cornered hat, his
cane,

cane, his shoe buckles, his knee breeches, his broad coat. The only city I know of that is typified by the gentleman class is Little Old New York.

What does Father Knickerbocker stand for? With these very caricaturists he stands for constant protest against degeneracy, constant protest against folly and evil. Father Knickerbocker will appear in the papers perhaps in a few days, always protesting for the old ideals. That is a significant thing. It means that the people, voiced by the caricaturists, still love the old standards of truth, of honor and of chivalry. (Applause.)

I wish to introduce you to yourselves this evening with that extended hand of Little Old New York and its millions of newcomers. Can you refuse the challenge to take up the standards of the old and the respected and the revered of our grandfathers, and force them upon the attention of these new Americans? Can you refuse that task? I trow not. I leave it with you. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, we will rise and drink this toast to our Country and the President.

"Our rivers and hills and our valleys invite,
All trades and vocations for man with his might."
"Our country, right or wrong!"

(Toast drunk and "The Star Spangled Banner" sung.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the next toast in order is "Nieuw Nederland and Our Forefathers." We will drink that also standing.

"Still wert thou lovely, whatsoe'er thy name,
New Amsterdam, New Orange, or New York,
Whether in cradle sleep, on sea-weed laid,
Or on thine island throne in queenly power arrayed."
(Toast drunk and "America" sung.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, it is my pleasure and honor to read to you the next toast, "Holland and Her Gracious Queen," which will be responded to by the Hon. W. L. F. C. ridder van Rappard.

"Your

"Your star made you the monarch of the ocean wrested square,
Your royal goodness makes you a ruler everywhere."

*ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY HON. W. L.
F. C. RIDDER VAN RAPPARD,¹ MINISTER FROM THE NETHERLANDS*

Mr. President and Members of The Holland Society of New York: A representative of a foreign country has many duties to perform. He has to defend the interests of his countrymen, he has to convey the messages of his home government to the government to which he is accredited, he has to report to his Minister of Foreign Affairs about the political and economical conditions of the country where he is established. All these duties are welcome to him; at all events they are so in the United States, because the foreign representative finds in this country a kind reception, he finds here a government willing to help him, always ready to give him the information he wants, letting him feel himself at home, whenever he comes to the Department of State. Next to these official duties, the foreign representative has other obligations as pleasant as the official ones: he has to move amongst the people of the country where he temporarily lives, he has to assist at social functions, he has to make acquaintances in as many circles as possible, where through him his country must be made known and esteemed.

The Netherlands Minister to the United States has of course also to perform all these duties, but he has a big advantage above his colleagues—he has as duty, as a most agreeable duty, as a duty that is in the meantime one of his greatest pleasures, to be present, every year, at the annual meeting of The Holland Society of New York. (Prolonged applause.) And as exceptional circumstances obliged me last year, much to my regret, to deny myself that annual treat, how happy do I feel, that this year again I can be with you at this dinner

¹ Portrait on p. 182—1914 Year Book.

dinner, that I once more can enjoy a few hours in company with my countrymen. Yes—my countrymen, because all of you, you are my countrymen. (Applause.) Except for your cruelty to oblige me to speak in English (laughter), you have all the good and may be also the bad qualities of my race. Especially on this evening you are Dutch, you feel Dutch, the Dutch joviality speaks from your faces, faces that are also Dutch, that have kept through centuries the stamp immortalised by our great painters: you are all little Rembrandts! (Laughter and applause.)

Your Recording Secretary has suggested that I should respond to the following toast: "Holland and Her Gracious Queen," and as a motto he gave me:

"Your star made you the monarch of the ocean wrested square,

Your royal goodness makes you a ruler everywhere."

Need I tell you how pleased I was with that suggestion, how gladly I accepted it, how happy I was to have again the occasion to express before you what the Hollanders think of their country and sovereign? You suggested Holland *and* her gracious queen. That *and* was superfluous. Who speaks of Holland speaks of her queen, because in no country whatever the dynasty is more one with the nation than is the case in your motherland. It is simply impossible to imagine the Netherlands without connection with the house of Orange. Holland has tried, history teaches us, to do without the house of Orange, but has always failed. As soon as dangers arose, as soon as the existence of the country was at stake, the Netherland people in their misery repented, returned to their dynasty and found always willing ears; never have the descendants of William the Silent refused their co-operation, their guidance, however ungratefully and unjustly they might have been treated by their subjects. Through them always came relief, they never disappointed the people. Yes, indeed, we are proud of the house of Orange. (Applause.) We are proud of the house of Orange because they brought us liberty after a struggle for freedom of eighty years; we are proud of the house
of

of Orange because through them that small country in Europe, with no more than six millions of inhabitants, rules there in the Far East over dominions of thousands and thousands square miles, with a population approaching fifty millions; we are proud of the house of Orange because under their reign, by their inspiration, the dear Dutch tricolor is seen on all the oceans of the world, the Dutch commerce developed to such an extent, that we compete with the Great Powers, and occupy a prominent place in the world's traffic; we are proud of the house of Orange because they have always been patrons of Art and Science, because under their rule the Netherlands procured to the world men as Rembrandt, Grotius, Vondel, Hooft, Huyghens, Cats, Spinoza; and last, not least, we are proud of the house of Orange because during the reign of my gracious Sovereign, the actual queen, The Hague became the center of international law, the town where the peace palace was erected, the place where as much or perhaps more than in any other place, the hope is living of a perpetual peace, no more based upon might and force, but upon good will amongst men and upon international justice. (Greeted with cheers and prolonged applause.)

Mr. President, the kind words with which you introduced me just now have greatly touched me. I am convinced of the sympathy The Holland Society feels for the mother country. I feel that sympathy whenever I meet an American citizen, who, when he hears who I am, informs me that he has Dutch blood in his veins. As proud as you are of your elder, smaller brothers; as proud are they of their younger, bigger ones, we follow always with the greatest interest the destinies of this great republic, reminding us in so many respects of the republic of the United Provinces, when your motherland, at the shores of the North Sea, occupied such an important place under the powers in Europe, when The Hague was not only a center of science and art, as it is still now, and as I fervently hope, will always be, but also a political center, where the fate of nations was discussed. Now those glorious days for Holland are over; they do not fit anymore in her aspirations; now
we

we strive only to be great, to improve in things spiritually higher. That does not mean lack in patriotism, in ardent desire to keep our hard-won independence, in earnest wish to be true to our national aims: absolutely neutral between the warring nations, Holland stands there, may be suffering on account of the difficult actual conditions, but proud, surely friendly disposed towards both camps of the world war, but ready to defend her existence, her freedom against every attack, from which side, land or sea, that attack might come. And in those feelings the nation and her sovereign are united: never in the past, not even during the most trying days of our history, the union of people and dynasty has been more complete and the desire more sincere to stick to the words written under the Netherland arms: "I will maintain."

As I know that so many prominent men are waiting to address you, I won't take too much of your time and of your patience. I read once in one of your magazines the following definition of a speaker at a banquet: "The man who makes speeches at a banquet is the sort of man whose wife never fails to stop when there is a display of mourning goods in a show window." Now I not only do not want my wife to become a widow, but do not want her even to wish to become one. My last word to you however must be a word of thanks, an expression of gratitude. I thank you, members of The Holland Society of New York, for your kind reception, for the welcome you gave me, for the sympathy that like an unseen fluid goes out from you to the representative of your motherland. Be assured that the friendly feelings you express for the old Holland on the other side of the water are returned by us: that we are as proud of you as you declare to be of the country that was the cradle to your ancestors before they crossed to this side and, to a great extent by the qualities they possessed as Hollanders, made the United States of America what it is now, one of the greatest powers on the earth. May your country continue on its way to prosperity and greatness, and may the American citizens of Dutch descent continue to occupy the prominent

nent position in this country which they so justly deserve. (Prolonged applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next toast of the evening is the "Dutch Domine, Teacher as well, doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy." This toast will be responded to by the Reverend Doctor James S. Kittell. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR JAMES S. KITTELL¹ OF ALBANY

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I find it hard to express my appreciation of the invitation to bring a word of greeting from your sister colony of Dutch descent up the Hudson River. I have been wondering just how I got up my courage to come down here and face so formidable a crowd. I feel a little bit like my first predecessor in the Old Dutch Church at Albany, Megapolensis, who had to face the Indians. We Albany people have heard a great deal about a Wigwam down here and Tammany Braves; it may be I am a missionary to the Indians. (Laughter.)

There is a certain charm about the Recording Secretary of this organization that reminds me of a conversation between a maiden lady and her friend—a widow twice—who was about to be married again.

They were talking it over; and this maiden lady said, "Mary, how is it that you have been married twice, and now you are to be married a third time; and here I have never been married at all. We are about the same age; we have always worn equally nice clothes; we have about the same amount of money and social standing; and you are to be married a third time, and I have never been married at all." "Well," Mary said, "it isn't the clothes; it isn't the money; and it isn't the social position; but it's the 'Come hither' look you have in your eye." (Laughter and applause.)

It is also rather strange that you should choose to bring you greetings from Fort Orange one who is not even of your own blood; for it so happens that I am

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¹ Portrait on page 38.

a Scotch-Irish Canadian. But I suppose you are misled by the fact that I have been for a number of years Minister of the Old Dutch Church in Albany, which was founded in 1642.

I have been thinking, while sitting here tonight and enjoying this dinner, how nice it would be to be a member of The Holland Society, and I have thought out a nice little scheme for getting in. I have heard that there are men who make it a business to get up crests and family trees and such necessary things. I don't know whether we have any in Albany or not, but I think I am going to hunt one up. May be he can do for me what was done for a man who had made a very large fortune and wanted to have a crest and a family tree and an honorable name. This was in the old days when Barnum's Museum was in existence; and this man had been wandering through the old museum, up on the second gallery, when suddenly a fire broke out. The fireman in rescuing him had attached a piece of hose, tied it around the bottom of a statue that stood there, pulled him out through the window and let him down. In making application for this honorable title, he related this incident to the man who makes out the family trees, who said, "I have it now! What name was on that statue?" The reply was, "I don't know, but it was spelled K-n-u-t-e." "Exactly! Descended in a straight line from King Knute." (Laughter and applause.) It may be that in some such way, Scotch-Irish-Canadian that I am, I may be able to get into The Holland Society before the dinner next year.

Now, my friends, I am conscious of two things tonight—much as I have eaten and little as I drank. One of them is that probably the most popular man in all Dutch history was William the Silent (laughter); and the other one, that I am not the only one on this program.

I appreciate the honor of being invited, though not of your own blood, to come here tonight; particularly when the keynote of this gathering has been struck, as that of loyalty to the country. If I had not been born a Scotch-Irishman, I think I would have preferred to have

have been born a Dutchman; but as I look over the history of this country, I find that even the Scotch-Irishmen have accomplished something in those states a little south and a little west, where things needed to be done, as well as in New York State and in the New England States. For, after all; isn't it true that the glory and honor of the development and growth and greatness of this nation of ours belong to no particular race?

One can find the story in the geography as you go up and down the country. These old Spanish names that are dotted here and there tell the story of the daring bravery of men in a mad quest for gold. The French names tell the story—a tragic story in many ways—of the French who settled in this country. Over in New Jersey, you will find a few names that are the remnants of Swedish settlements. And along the Hudson Valley are the Dutch names that remain upon the map in spite of the ubiquitous Englishman who came last and tried to wipe them all out.

I rejoice in the fact that there has been preserved in the very geography of our country these names that indicate the fact that the American of today is after all not of one particular race, but a blending of all these races into a new type of manhood, and the expression of a new and fine spirit which we call the American spirit. (Applause.) And whether of Dutch descent, or Scotch descent, or English descent, or German descent, we join hands in the name of this land which we call Our Land as American citizens; and no race seeks to take from any other race the honor which belongs to them for their share in the history of the nation.

As an outsider, I have been sorry, through these nine or ten years that I have been affiliated with the Dutch, that no one has written a fair and adequate history of the Dutch in the Hudson Valley; that Washington Irving's Knickerbocker History of New York, which has been referred to merely as a caricature, set forth those idiosyncracies of a people which did not mark their true worth, nor give them, in the eyes of other people, the true standing which they deserve. One has only to read Colonial history to understand what

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a large contribution the Dutch made to this nation of ours, in spite of the presumption by the New England people, in writing all the histories, to claim all the glory for all the ideas and ideals which we possess in this land of ours. One can not read history without realizing that, in those days of the Revolution, when Holland loaned the colonists \$14,000,000, they made it possible for them to carry on the war; that men like Schuyler were representative of the true Dutch spirit in its allegiance to the great principles for which the colonies stood. The four first Presidents of the United States were pupils of Professor Luzac of Leyden University. Washington paid a high tribute to this man. Franklin paid his tribute to Holland for her contribution to the thought, life and enterprise of this new nation when he wrote: "In love of liberty and bravery of defense, Holland has been our great example."

One President, Martin Van Buren—one of the Dutchmen who sat in the White House—we will not talk of the other one, because he isn't dead yet. We don't honor men until they are dead. Martin Van Buren was as much misunderstood as any President who ever sat in the chair. But it was Van Buren who gave a financial system to the country, and prepared the way for the abolition of slavery.

As I wander about your city I greatly rejoice in every old Dutch mark. Harlem will always be Harlem. Governors Island will continue the memory of Governor Wouter Van Twiller, who bought it from the Indians; and Wall Street will ever remind us of the Dutch who built the wall that gave name to the street; that they were Dutch maidens who walked on Maiden Lane, and that Dutch cows made the path from the Battery to the North pasture—Breede Weg—Broadway.

I wish to bring you a word tonight of the old Dutch dominie. As I sat in my study and looked upon a large frame filled with pictures of the old ministers of my church, and I saw those older men, large in body, round headed, solemn looking, with cloths of white around their necks, I could not help thinking of those

those other days—so different from these days, as we sit here around these tables. Were they so different, after all? For I am sure that those men had everything that was good in their time, as you have everything that is good in your time. They had the best there was; and it was only because there were not more good things in the world at that time that they did not have them. In the midst of that old Dutch life, there stood this dominie, stern, with a certain power in the community, which I am afraid the dominie does not possess in these days. A teacher, a preacher and a citizen!

It is well that those two words have been linked up on the program—"preaching" and "teaching." Here, in this colony, the preacher was the teacher. Holland was always insisting upon the two things that made her what she was in the old world—the ability to think straight, and a straight conscience; and these two stood them in good shape in this new land.

We are met here tonight to remember those men—teachers, dominies, statesmen of long ago. We are met here to laud the principles for which they stood. And the question that confronts us tonight is, as to whether those principles for which they fought are worth perpetuating or not, and whether we are willing to sacrifice something for the maintenance of those ideals of the earlier days, for which they sacrificed so much.

It is not a question as to how much we have inherited from them in this great and rich land with its free institutions; or, that protected by these free institutions, we shall find as much of comfort and ease and luxury as we possibly can; but the question is, "Do we believe supremely in these things for which they stood, and are we willing to sacrifice, if necessary, in the days that are ahead, for their perpetuation?"

Dinner after dinner, men celebrate those other men who were discontented with things as they were, and hoped for the things that were to be: Columbus and his story of exploration; the Englishman who was not satisfied to stay at home, but struck out into an unknown

sea

sea for conscience's sake; Hudson and his little group; and those Dutch who came after him and settled here along the Hudson River. What was it that called them? Just that spirit of discontent with things as they were, and the hope that things could be made better in the days that were to come. And that is the position we must take, not one of ease and content, but one of looking out to the duties that lie before us, and setting ourselves with that same spirit of adventure and zest in life, which they had, and a determination to do the thing that needs to be done. The poet has put into verse what seems to me expresses the spirit of every one of those colonists and which ought to be the spirit in us:

“Hard roads and a struggle before us,
 Hunger and poverty, cold and strife,
 Enemies eager to triumph o’er us,
 Toss and tussle for limb and life—
 Why are we leaving the beaten track
 That the old men made for us long time back?
 Out where the world is bare and new
 There’s little to look at and much to do;
 Why are we going there? *Why aren’t you?*”
 (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next regular toast is “Dutch Example; the First International Lawyer.

“The right shall yet come uppermost
 And justice shall be done.”

This toast will be answered by the Hon. Francis J. Swayze,¹ Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey.
 (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE FRANCIS J. SWAYZE¹

Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Holland Society: The noted war correspondent, Frederick Palmer,
 lectured

¹ Portrait faces page 104.

lectured a short time ago before a Current Events club, not far from Boston. He was quite surprised when he entered the hall to find none but ladies present, and he said to the lady who was with him, "Where are all the men?" to which she replied, "Man's proper place is in the home." I am only going to detain you a few minutes; and I will then let the ladies who came to see that you got safely to your proper places, take you there. (Laughter.)

New Jersey was overrun by the Dutch some three hundred years ago. New Jersey is paying back the compliment as well as it can tonight; and I think that as long as The Holland Society furnishes as good a dinner as this, and my fellow Jersey-men have the price, you will have the chance to welcome them here. (Applause.)

New Jersey has a peculiar relation with the Dutch. The Ambassador will be glad to know, I think, that one of our most beautiful and prosperous towns is named after the great house of Orange; and our oldest and largest university is called by her sons, when they want to speak of her in terms of affection, "Old Nassau." (Applause.)

Many of us are of Dutch descent on both sides. Some of us are of Dutch descent on one side. Some of us have Dutch blood in our veins, and the rest of us wish that we had. I don't wonder at that. I was reading only the other day in Brodhead's History of New York, perhaps the very best and surely the most interesting of the colonial histories, a translation from the narrative of one who accompanied Hudson on his first voyage; he describes the land lying to the west, as the *Half Moon* sailed up the bay, as "a land with grass and pleasant flowers and goodly trees," and he says, "Sweet smells came therefrom."

History repeats itself; and the voyager on the bay today, when the west winds blow softly over the oil refineries at Bayonne, catches a whiff of odors which must make him wish he were at Manhattan Island; while the dwellers in the palaces on Riverside Drive
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are not likely in these days to forget the sweet smells that come from Edgewater.

Over in Europe, I read, they are using asphyxiating gases as a weapon of offense. Well, that's nothing new! The Dutch colonists knew that trick, for Oliver Wendell Holmes, in one of his poems, describes the Indians as having a proverb, "Flee from the white man when you find he smells of Holland Gin." (Laughter and applause.)

The Dutch have had the reputation of being a little bit slow. They were not very slow when they picked out Manhattan Island for their first settlement. The English were two years ahead of them, but they picked out that low, marshy ground along the banks of the James, and the English settlement has long since disappeared. The Dutch settlement has developed into the greatest city in the world. That was either due to the wisdom of the Dutch in making a proper selection of land on which to settle, or it was due to the greater energy, the greater industry, and the greater spirit of their descendants. And I don't care which horn of the dilemma you take.

You hear a great deal, and it becomes almost cant, about the virtues of the Anglo-Saxon race. I don't know where the Anglo-Saxon race is to be found. For nearly a thousand years, in England, the race has been Anglo-Norman; and but for the Norman Conquest, I suspect that the Anglo-Saxons would have been of no more account after the Battle of Hastings than they had been before. I doubt if there is a single political or social institution in this country that can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxons. Some of them, I am sure, can be traced to the Dutch. What astonishes me is the modesty with which authors of Dutch descent claim everything for Holland and leave nothing to anybody else.

The truth is that our institutions are of a mixed origin, as we are a mixed race. Washington was English; Schuyler was Dutch; Hamilton was Scotch; but all alike worked together for the good of our common country. And you tonight, honoring as you do, and

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as you are gathered here to honor, your Dutch ancestors, have shown your affection for the United States of America and have joined as heartily in singing the Star Spangled Banner and America, as if you were the purest Anglo-Saxons alive. I do not doubt that all of our fellow-citizens of whatever race or descent will show the same devotion to the United States of America, if the test ever comes—all at any rate who are worth thinking about. (Applause.)

The Dutch settlement on the banks of the Hudson came at a very fortunate time. Hudson had hardly sailed in his little boat before the twelve years' truce with Spain was signed, which marked really the termination of Spanish rule in The Netherlands. War had continued for fifty years; but during that fifty years, Holland had prospered materially; and that age is one of the most glorious periods not only in the history of Holland, but in the history of any nation in Europe. She had taken the commercial supremacy from Venice; she had taken the financial supremacy from Florence. The supremacy of Raphael in art was about to yield to the supremacy of Rembrandt. Of course, that glory was not caused by the war. That glory was due to the fact that Holland at that time was characterized by freedom, by independence, and by a spirit of nationality, freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom of commerce. Freedom of thought and religion which made the Jew welcome at Amsterdam when he was persecuted in every other part of the world. Freedom of thought and freedom of religion that gave the Puritans shelter and a chance to make their living, when they were driven from their native land under the rule of a pedant king. And then it was her independence, won under William of Orange, that contributed to this glory.

The Ambassador said that the descendants of William of Orange have always rallied to the support of Dutch right. I believe it is true in a measure. No doubt, it is true of his Dutch descendants. But, do you realize that today every royal house in Europe, except in Turkey, is descended from that great Dutchman?

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The glory of Holland was largely due to the fact that during that fifty years she realized that she was a nation. A Dutchman could go anywhere in the world, knowing that if he prospered, his fellow-citizens would welcome him back, because his prosperity contributed to theirs; and knowing also that wherever he went, he would have the protection of his nation in all his just rights.

It is true that there are some dark pages in her history. It was said that the Synod of Dort made Hell tremble. My friend, Dr. Kittell, I suppose, is still true,—as I am, for I attend the Dutch church—to the standards of the Synod of Dort. We have done better than that, for up to a year or so ago, I thought we had succeeded in abolishing Hell. I am not so sure of that since the war in Europe. During all this time, Holland was a small nation. Her sailors were on every sea. They penetrated to the north to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. They gave a Dutch name to Cape Horn. They rounded the Cape of Good Hope. They traded with Japan. They made an alliance with the ruler of Ceylon and they conquered Java. And there, on an island about the size of the State of New York, for three hundred years, a people, numbering today thirty millions, have lived in peace and prosperity under Dutch rule—a territory not much larger than the State of New York, with a population three times as great.

Of course, the Dutch made the mistake of preferring their East Indian empire to New Netherland. If it had not been for that; if they had clung to this spot and this settlement along the Hudson River, as they clung to their conquests in the East Indies, we today might be boasting that we were the countrymen of Grotius and Erasmus and not merely the countrymen of Shakespeare and Cromwell.

Holland was a small nation. She is a small nation today, not much larger than the little State of New Jersey; about one-third of the size of the State of New York. It is often said that small nations in these days no longer have a place. Of course, they no longer have
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have a place, if force is to rule. A small nation cannot stand up in these days, by force of arms, against a great nation. The only chance for a small nation is under the rule of law. And the greatest glory of Holland is the thought that nations are ruled by law as well as individuals.

Just before the outbreak of the war, less than 48 hours before war was declared, I went to Delft. There, near the tomb of William the Silent, sleeps a man who was misused by his countrymen during his lifetime and who with difficulty found a grave within her soil. And yet he has contributed more perhaps than anyone else to her lasting glory. Grotius sleeps at last in the place of his birth, near the tomb of the great William. His book is not merely a book. We have the word of Lord Morley for it, that it is one of the great facts of history; and that cannot be said of more than half a dozen books ever written. We sometimes think his arguments are inadequate. We know many of his illustrations are pedantic. But the fundamental thought to which he gave expression will live and live forever. And that thought is simply this—that nations, like individuals, are subject to the law, and that the conduct of every nation must be tested as the conduct of an individual is tested—by the answer to the question, "Is it right?" (Applause.)

Sometimes, in the midst of the present war, we think that International Law is at an end. It is not so. Every diplomatic negotiation is based upon the view of what is right and what will conduce in the long run to the good of the world. Even between belligerents, certain things are not done that would have been done before Grotius's book was written. We no longer have cities despoiled; we no longer have private property confiscated; we no longer have prisoners of war put to death. Even the most callous of belligerents in their published books, written for the guidance of their own officers, recognize the fact that armies are governed by considerations of right and wrong.

The United States is in a unique position. It has an area larger than that of any country in Europe except Russia.

Russia. It has a population greater than that of any country in Europe except Russia. Its resources are greater than those of any country in Europe, Russia included. We produce within our borders substantially everything, except perhaps rubber, which is necessary for a great nation. We are far from other nations. We have always pursued a policy of peace. We have exhibited to the world a model of how peace can be preserved between sovereign communities, having the power of the purse and the sword, by peaceful means, by arbitration, and by the decisions of a Court of Justice. We desire no conquests. With all these advantages, we stand in a unique position for the enforcement of International Law. No doubt all belligerents at times transgress the rights of neutrals. We began in August, 1914, with a declaration that we would carefully observe the duties of neutrals. The time has come when it has become necessary for our government to assert the rights of neutrals; and I have yet to find a man who does not approve of the note of the President of the United States, after the declaration of the war zone by Germany, declaring that we would hold them to a strict accountability. I have yet to find a man who does not approve of the first Lusitania note, saying that we would stop at no act or word that was necessary to preserve the rights of our citizens. That is the language that every one of us wants a President of the United States to use. That is the position every one of us wants the Government of the United States to take.

But it is idle, however, to take a position of that kind, in favor of the rights of neutrals, and in favor of the rights of its own citizens, unless if the necessity arises, she is prepared to back it up. (Applause.)

We do not want war. But we do want the United States to occupy the great position to which her resources, her history, her character and her destiny entitle her.

I am not going to trespass upon General Wood's topic; but I am here as a civilian to say that we are prepared — all of us in this room, I think, are prepared
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to back up the President of the United States in an insistence upon American rights, no matter what our previous political affiliations have been; and with that serious thought I leave you. (Great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next toast in order is "Preparedness: Boot, Saddle, to Horse and Away." We will hear on this toast from our old friend, Major General Leonard Wood. (Tremendous applause.)

*"As long as Right contends with wanton Wrong,
Each manly man with valor shall be strong;
With faith and courage high the standard raise
Till Right shall conquer Wrong in endless days."*
Fight for the Right!

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GENERAL WOOD,
COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE EAST, U. S. A.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency and Members of The Holland Society: The speaker who has just preceded me has referred to the desirability of preparation for those things which there is a possibility we may sometime have to do. Preparation for anything which is liable to happen and requires advanced preparation is a sound proposition.

He has spoken of arbitration and I am confident that we all agree with him in believing that much can be accomplished by arbitration. We should strive for world peace; we should make every effort to avoid war by all honorable means just as we strive to minimize and avoid the various ills and misfortunes which surround life. We expect to make progress. We are making progress. But unless we are blind we must realize that we are still far from success and that war is still with us. The Nation whose honored representative, the Netherlands Minister, is the Guest of Honor tonight, is practically in arms to defend the neutrality of her territory; it realizes that it cannot trust, in this great peril, to arbitration or treaties.

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It is the strong, well-prepared Nation which, in the end, determines whether it is to be arbitration or war. A country may be just, and still be attacked. The Netherlands realize this fact and is mobilized to protect, with force if need be, their territory and rights.

The people realize that it is not safe to depend wholly upon words or written promises in matters which may affect National existence and appreciate the fact that readiness, strength and preparedness can go hand in hand with justice and honesty. In other words, they have taken to heart some of the teachings of the past and applied them to the needs of the present.

We are a people strong in numbers, but not an organized people either in a military sense or for co-operative, economic or industrial effort on a large scale. Numbers without organization or preparation amount to little.

No wolf was ever frightened by the size of a flock of sheep. If a Nation is not prepared either in men or material, its numerical strength amounts to little in the sudden onrush of modern war. The size of a country amounts to very little, especially when nearly all ammunition and arms plants are in a small area close to the sea, which, if lost, would deprive the Nation of its power to arm. Money makes comparatively little difference. It certainly is not a weapon of war of great value unless adequate organization and preparation have been made to meet the first strain of combat. Gold is too soft a weapon; it must be stiffened with iron. In other words, money alone cannot take the place of moral and material preparedness. We are frequently told that after this war the Nations engaged in it will be so exhausted that they will be unable to engage in further wars. Nothing is further from the truth. The victorious will come out of this war as well prepared for war as ever any countries have been in the world's history.

Take the State that has been spoken of so much tonight, the little State of Holland. What was the moment of her greatest power? It was at the end of that tremendous war for independence, a war which had
continued

continued practically without interruption for forty years. What was her condition at the end of that war?

A great French minister, Colbert, speaking of Holland, said: "She had six ships to our one on every ocean." She dominated the commerce of the world.

War exists among men and must be reckoned with. Nations must recognize the fact and make reasonable preparation for it.

Emerson said:

"Our culture must, therefore, not omit the arming of the man. Let him hear in season that he is born into a state of war, and that the commonwealth and his own well-being require that she should not go dancing in the weeds of peace; but warned, self-collected and neither defying nor dreading the thunder, let him take both reputation and life in his hands, and with perfect urbanity dare the gibbet and the mob by the absolute truth of his speech and rectitude of his behavior."

I don't mean by this to minimize the horrors of war, but I do want to point out the fact that in the struggle for existence many fine qualities are developed, such as strength of character, determination to overcome obstacles, and love of country. All these things can exist without either decadence or immorality. Both men and Nations can be strong and vigorous without being vicious or unjust or without self-control. We all believe in arbitration, but you cannot have arbitration unless it is backed up by something more than a wandering voice. There must be strength behind it. And I believe that we as a people can have strength and organization without losing our sense of justice and fair play. We do not want a large standing army. We want one large enough for the Peace needs of the Nation, the garrisoning of our over-sea possessions, a reasonable force of mobile troops at home for possible expeditionary force for internal disorders, and for a training nucleus for our citizen soldiers. Also adequate troops for the coast defense. I refer to coast artillery troops. We need an adequate Navy, and we must also have

have a trained citizenry, trained on lines similar to those in Australia and Switzerland, and a large corps of reserve officers. I would state our military policy as follows, so far as land forces go: Only enough men in arms in the form of a regular army to do the peace work of the Nation; that is, the garrisons of foreign possessions, the regular force at home with sufficient officers for schools and colleges and the training of citizen soldiers. In other words, the smallest number of men constantly with the colors in the form of a regular army necessary for the everyday requirements of the Nation, and the largest possible number of men, trained to render soldier service of the country if needed and trained under conditions which have rendered their separation from their professions, trades and economic career generally as short as possible, and once trained returned to their normal occupations ready to come if needed. This can only be accomplished by the recognition of the general basic principle on which a democracy and representative government rests, namely, that manhood suffrage carries with it manhood obligation for service. We must have equality of military service; rich and poor must stand shoulder to shoulder in the Nation's service, and the possession of wealth should not make it possible for one man to buy as a substitute the body of another. The fact that manhood suffrage means manhood service cannot be dodged or avoided. It is the very foundation on which the Nation stands. You cannot vote as a right and then assume that you have a right to volunteer whether or not you render service! (Great applause.)

There is nothing more unworthy of a democracy than inequality of military service. No system of volunteers will ever adequately serve this country in real war. By this I mean a war with a first-class power, prepared for war. We must plant in the minds of our boys and our men—in fact, of all our people—this idea of universal obligation. It may not mean service with arms in hand; a man may serve better and more effectively in the department of transportation, or as a surgeon with the Red Cross, or in many other capacities; but serve somewhere
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he must if needed, and where this service is to be and what it is to be must be determined in time of peace. The burden of war must not be left wholly for the time of war. This procedure is recommended only by those who have no appreciation of the needs of a Nation in the way of organization. A country which waits for the period of war to assume all the burden of preparation is a country lost. Our spirit at heart is all right, but our people have never given this matter thorough study.

Once they know the facts their good sense can be depended upon to adopt a sound policy.

We have been engaged in developing our enormous resources. We have regarded other countries as remote from us. We do not realize that steam has divided time and distance by ten, and that the seas are the readiest of all means of access. If we once lose sea control — I am not going to discuss the strength of the navy or the strength of the army, only to state the general importance of sea control; it is vital to us — if we lose it, this country is open. It is the quickest way to come.

We have never met single-handed, in war, a first-class Nation, prepared for war, in all our history. We have no more idea of what organized military force means than children, except those who have been reading and studying the subject of war. We have stumbled through our wars, fighting gallantly, doing our best without sound organization. We have won, and in winning, we have forgotten the cost. We have never realized quite the conditions under which we have carried on our wars. We do not realize that up to date we have never met a highly organized force.

Take the Revolutionary War. Half of England was with us. What are some of the plain, disagreeable facts about that war? We all come out of college and school with entirely false notions of most of our wars. To digress a little, perhaps, the most important thing for us to insist upon is an honest and truthful teaching of our military history. I don't mean as to how battles were conducted, but I mean as to the great principles which govern the raising of armies, their maintenance
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and the general policy which lays behind the conduct of our campaigns.

We have always depended upon a system of volunteers. Nothing is finer than the volunteer spirit. Nothing is more insecure than the volunteer system. If that system were like the old fire department, where we organized our men, trained them to use the apparatus, and familiarized them with it *before* the fire, it would not be so poor a system; but our volunteer system is like the fire department organized after the fire has started to come through the roof.

We always call for volunteers when the war is upon us. We have to extemporize officers. They are untrained men, and know neither their own duties nor how to instruct or lead those under them.

In the Revolution, men received commissions in accordance with the number of men they could bring to the colors. They were almost wholly untrained. What was the real spirit of the Revolution? Did the men tumble over themselves to enter the army during all the years of that war? Our strength was greatest in 1776. We had 89,000 men. That number decreased every year until in 1781 we had a trifle over 29,000 men. Remember those figures. That was a time when we love to think of ourselves as Americans serving a common purpose.

The volunteer system broke down. Washington pointed out early in the war that it would break down; warned us earnestly against it.

The English force in this country was 21,000 when the war began; 42,000 when it ended. The great and too often forgotten aid of France came at a critical time and was of the greatest weight in securing success.

In the War of 1812 and '14, we went again to the same system. We used the bounty as we had in the Revolution. We had about 527,000 men in the field during the war. The largest British regular army force at any time was 16,800. They had, in addition, during the whole war some forty or forty-five thousand Indians and Canadians. The numbers of these troops are rather uncertain. We had only one completely successful engagement

gagement of magnitude, and that was at New Orleans after the war. The navy did well during the war. The Federal Government has never delegated to the States the power to raise a navy. The navy had been well disciplined and well controlled.

And so with the Civil War. Volunteers were called for. Drafting in the South commenced one year after the war started, and a little later the North did the same thing. The volunteer system failed. Tremendous numbers of desertions! Huge numbers! The good men went through the war. The good men always will. But there was no sound system. Now, ask yourselves honestly what would have been the result in any of those wars, if we had met an enemy prepared for war?

It took us two years in the Civil War to develop good armies, North and South.

At the end of the war we had a splendid army, as good as the world had ever seen, but it took us two years to get ready. For the first two years our armies were merely military assemblages; they were not trained armies.

We have never been prepared for war except once in our history; and that was at the end of the Civil War. That we were prepared, and that the world knew it was pretty well indicated by the very prompt compliance of Napoleon, without excessive correspondence, with our request to leave Mexico. That was the one time we were ready. That is the time we were listened to attentively.

Don't think for a moment there is anything new in the peace without preparation idea. Run back to the time of the Romans and compare Rome under Augustus and Rome under Honorius, when the Emperor devoted himself to the raising of poultry and the Romans, formerly trained to bear arms, were soft and degenerate; many went into the mountains and into the deserts to live as hermits; they were dreamers and degenerates and the barbarians came down and ate up the Empire.

In this State, a peace society was founded in 1815. In 1827, there were over forty peace societies in the United States. Peace societies are as old as history.

They

They present nothing new. That they are new is only the delusion of the man who has not read. They are old, very old, and are an indication of the struggle of the world for peace. We all want it. Men have always wanted it. The desire for peace is as old as history, and probably as old as tradition. But it is not here yet, and I doubt if it will be here for a long time. While we take great pride in our ancestry, let us take a little interest in our posterity and the things we have to hand down as well as the things that have come down to us. We are living at a very critical period. It behooves us to look ahead — not back — and make those wise provisions which we can make without departing from our ideals.

Military training will do us good, morally, physically and from the standpoint of citizenship. There is nothing which does so much for solidarity among a people as common service on the part of all classes of men for the Nation. Go to France, for instance, or Switzerland, and see the men out at maneuvers — all classes in the closest possible relationship. All doing something for their country. They have a common purpose which ties them together. There is a tremendous source of strength in that kind of training. We need training. We need discipline.

The homicide rate in the United States has been as high as 150 per million. Last year it was 124 per million. It is 14 per million in Switzerland; and 16 — 20 in some of the large countries of Europe. What does it mean? Lack of personal discipline, lack of training, lack of respect for authority. A little discipline will do us good. It will do all of you good. We do not want any excessive number of professional soldiers, but we do want that degree of training which will teach our people to recognize properly their flag and to have a common sentiment for their country, and to be able to defend it. (Applause.)

I think that we should strive to establish the conditions which exist in Switzerland, as illustrated to me once in talking to a number of Swiss soldiers.

A group of men in uniform were coming down from the mountains one Sunday and I asked them why they wore

wore their uniforms. They answered: "We are wearing it because we are proud of it; we wear it on all great occasions." I said: "Do you mean to say that you all have military training?" asking the question simply to see what they would say. A complete silence came over the group and one little man stepped to the front, saying: "Of course, sir! Why, sir, there is not a girl in the village who would dance with a man if he didn't do his training unless he were a cripple!"

That is the spirit you want here. Let us establish some system of equality of service and not be dependent upon volunteers, because if we are dependent upon volunteers in time of real war (and don't forget that we never waged such a war, unaided, with a Nation prepared for war), we will never have time to organize. The idea of the sea being a barrier is a myth of myths. If we lose sea control, it is the quickest and readiest way of approach. We can prepare ourselves very reasonably and very rationally. We must organize our people morally, build up the sense of individual obligation. We must make the present militia a Federal force absolutely. No great country can depend upon forty-eight separate States entering into an alliance and acting in concert in a great emergency. The militia must be a Federal militia absolutely. The men and officers in the militia are a good lot. They have done all that men could do under a bad system. What we need now is to bring them into the Federal fold as a part of the Federal force, and we want manhood service.

We will not call it conscription, but universal military training of our people. Once we have it, we shall be in a position to determine whether a matter is to be arbitrated, or whether war is to be resorted to.

(A spontaneous outburst of applause with "Three cheers for General Wood" given with a will.)

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure we are all greatly obliged to Major General Wood for the very lucid and patriotic address which we have just heard. The toast which follows is exceedingly appropriate: "The Only Conqueror."

Conqueror." This toast will be responded to by the Hon. William G. Raines.

*ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM
G. RAINES¹ OF CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.*

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: Before proceeding to the toast, I want to return my sincere thanks for this magnificent token of your esteem.² I am only glad it is not an exact duplicate of the one adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York and the Art Commission last summer, as theirs has the wrong date, the wrong position of legend and the wrong crest. What is left that is not wrong? If it had been prepared under the authority of the City Arts Commission and the Board of Aldermen of our City of Canandaigua, the village schoolmaster would have been called in and he would have feruled each Alderman and especially the City Arts Commissioners for such monumental stupidity. But, sir, whenever I look at this, will come back to me most pleasant memories of this occasion; and to whomever I am indebted for it, to him my heart goes out. (Great applause.) Returning to the toast, "The Only Conqueror"—

*"Shall be a well of inspiration, and
A promise to us all of better things."*

In the Gallery of Arts at Dresden there hangs a picture of the Madonna, by Raphael, before which the visitors, as they crowd in from day to day, stand mute in admiration, while the lights and shadows that play about the winsome face and almost speaking eyes seem to reflect the living soul of him who painted it; but more pleasing, it seems to me, is the living picture here presented with its grand central figure shrined in loyal hearts, while eyes gleam with a prouder light as we contemplate the gracious womanhood of Holland's majestic Queen.

Her

¹ Portrait facing page 128.

² Referring to the souvenir medallion illustrated on page 216.

Her kingdom, once but a splotch of sand and mud on Nature's angry face, now looms the proudest and best governed land on earth, man's mightiest, grandest conquest of earth, air, and sea. Ages have passed since first its scattered grains of soil were slowly gathered under German tribesmen's heavy feet, that they might have place to stand; but from that fragile base their valor commanded earth to build, and it reared huge bulwarks against the raging sea; earth, wood, and granite all stood fast in presence of their heroism; lake, stream, and river, obedient to their will, ceased their wild assaults, commenced to serve, and soon their bosoms only heaved to meet the commerce of the world; while lake and river, now drained of their fierce energy, no longer lash their banks in menace of its fortresses and still serve on, does ocean, forever driven back, eternally thunder its vain challenge in the deaf ears of her patient sentinels.

Today towers her great Temple of Peace, domed by the Almighty's hand, amidst a world at war, and its highpriestess, Charity, enters there each day to look forth upon its increasing misery; daily bares her white bosom to its storm of woe, that, wheresoe'r it will, may flow milk of human kindness both to friend and foe. While other Nations, unclothed of godlike principle, stand shivering in the bleak mid-winter of earth's discontent, starving upon the husks of Unbelief, little Holland's mighty flower of Statehood, named Liberty of Conscience, nurtured to its bloom by William the Silent, forever fragrant of his honor and self-sacrifice, his loyalty to God and country, shall continue to perfume a land at peace.

War pays with what it slays; ofttimes has served as "a refining fire," but the first nation has yet to pass through its flame to the purities, and securities, of continuous peace; but beneath all in it that revolts lies hid the seed of good — else God lives not.

Among the hillsmen of the robber tribes in India, says Lord Napier, it is the custom when a chieftain falls in battle to bind one wrist with a red thread, denoting highest rank. In one of his campaigns eleven
British

British soldiers, mistaking an order, charged up a fearful path toward the summit of a mount, defended by a breastwork behind which were seven times their number of the foe. Not one of the eleven was left alive, and their comrades found their bodies at the foot of the precipice, stark and gashed, but with both wrists of each hero twined with the red symbol of a chieftain's rank, a tribute to their heroism by a barbarous foe, whose battle stroke stripped them of helmet, sword, and gun, but whose manhood invested their nakedness with honor's garb — the dress of immortality. Far better is war's blood soaked field, covered with the bodies of dead heroes in their decay, than living forms stalking life's highways of peace and wearing cloth of gold to cover the rot of character; for on the morrow of destiny heroic worth, wherever it lies buried, shall rise again, but the sepulture of character is eternal.

When nations their surfeit have of fear, and hate, and blood, the alphabet of war forgot — but its lessons learned — shall Love point anew to long chapters in its Book of Destiny that never have been read by Gentile or by Jew; and about them shall gather Christendom, on bleeding knees, from superstition's every shrine, Moslem and Pagan, who have turned earth's valleys into lakes of blood, free of all serfdom, to learn the truth, at last, of a Heavenly Father's good purpose in the creation of mankind.

"Where is Abel, thy brother?" asked the Lord, of Cain, who said, "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" Today, He demands to know where are the sovereignties of peace, and love, and faith, intrusted to the human race; and Unbelief is ready with its answer, like another Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" while it strikes down unoffending truth and innocence, and trails its black clouds across the trembling earth; while the fires of its evil thoughts crimson the sky above ten thousand miles of trenches, filled with the victims of its malign untruth.

Forever is war the fruit of evil thoughts, for love and truth can think, or do, no evil. Ask of William the Silent who thought this mighty evil that afflicts mankind—

mankind — his speaking soul will tell you it was born of Pilate, when he nailed Jesus to the cross, in his play of Roman politics; will name Constantine, when he led trusting Christianity to his Pagan couch to be defiled; aye, again breathing his last prayer, "God have mercy on me and on my poor people," will signal William's mortal foe, Europe's Grand Inquisitor, Phillip II of Spain, and declare, "Thou art the man."

For the last time have their polygamous brood, Fanaticism, Hate and Intrigue, provided the fruitage of their thoughts for the world's banquetting. Verily they have their reward, "With wormwood will I feed them, and make them drink the water of gall," saith the Lord God of Hosts — whose blinking eye they little thought was looking across the centuries to this very day, when His retribution, forever lurking in the sleeve of Intrigue, should prick its happiness—from virtue wrung through all the centuries.

Said Germany's Imperial Treasurer, in mid-December last, "On the columns of the British Empire, as on the wall of Belshazzar's palace, is written doom." It may be so, except America intervene in her behalf; but if the Imperial Treasurer will put his ear to the rumbling earth he shall hear God's message thundering the ages down, "Them that honor Me will I honor, and those that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed"; if he will lift his eyes above terror's banquet board, where his nation sits at feast with others that have condoned unrighteousness, he shall read across Europe's lurid skies His message to all cruelty and wrong, "The days of thy pride and glory are numbered, the days of judgment and retribution draw nigh."

The tax of blood and treasure, laid upon the Jew through twenty centuries, has now to be paid in full; the Christian martyr's blood, from Calvary down, mingled with God's wine of wrath, must be drunk to the last drop by Protestant and Catholic, Pagan and Jew, who have shed it without mercy and without cause.

This obligation met, one day Militarism, unable to strike, will face the Allied hosts, unable to resist, along the Suez Canal; but, till then, shall the war go on, and
neither

neither Pope nor President, as has been suggested, may successfully interpose for peace; indeed, when that time comes, America will have no friend among the nations, and not one at war will reverence the Papal See. The next President will need muscles of iron and a heart of steel; only a brave soul, above the meanness of politics, able and bold to face possible calamity, should seek to rule the Nation. We are God's modern Israel — forever in His hand — and the covenants of our ancestors — of Faith and Love — will He never suffer us to break, or else will we be likewise chastened — till the Nation resume its majesty of soul.

When the shotted guns of America's great Captain of the seas boomed over Manilla Bay was sounded the knell of untruth and injustice — of all crafts framed in the dungeons of the past and baptized in blood. Leading his flagship in safety over mines of death sailed Columbus on a phantom ship, clanking the chains ingratitude had forged four centuries before, and pointing with shadowy finger to Spain's cruel past. No wonder that, after the greatest naval victory of all time and walking his bloodless deck, its hero stood in grateful humbleness to declare, "A Power was taking care of us this day!" Well he knew, when he gave that still command, "You may fire, Gridley, when you are ready," it but echoed "the still small voice" for which oppressed humanity had waited twenty centuries. God is not mocked!

God remembereth the frame of man — that it is but dust — and when He hath need of human instrument, finds one where He will and prepares him for His purpose; and that purpose hallows all it touches — and it touches all. I have that to say now which will cause it to be asked concerning me as once of Saul, when he appeared unexpectedly among the prophets, "Is not this Saul, the son of Kish, whom we knew aforetime?" I cannot answer, as he soon did, by a mighty deed, but only point you to Joseph, betrayed by his brethren and sold into slavery, imprisoned, released and robed to appear before the king to interpret his dream, who said
to

to Pharaoh, "It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace."

Twenty-one years ago, struck with death, as it still seems to me, at least, out of the body, my spirit bowed in the heavens for a time before a majestic being — and then returned, rapidly to gather greater knowledge of myself — the real miracle of life, for who knows himself will know his neighbor and his country well. Ten years ago, though it is a far cry from Moses to our day, a sign like that given Moses was granted to myself — the burning bush, followed by many others; and then within me awoke to consciousness a message I have been directed to deliver here — here, because Holland was the first kingdom of Europe to give safe refuge to the Jews; here, in New York, in all respects now the first city of the world; here, where sits the Jew in possession of its gates — the gates of those who are his enemies, as long foretold he should be; here, in presence of the Lord of Hosts — before whom I stand, as messenger. All differ mentally, morally, physically, so that each one here must be, in stature, higher and nobler, or lower and meaner, than his fellow; nor has human wisdom — its imagination or invention — any scales for character, and we may not place the Jew's in any balance; but we know that he has been tried in the hottest fires of persecution for two thousand years, and more; that his manhood and his faith, forever attacked, have fought and withstood the depravity that beds with corruption, and the moral leprosy that folds unbelief; that the secret impulse imparted to his racial character, by Jehovah, in the long march through the desert wilderness, panoplied him with a stoicism that has won for him highest rank among earth's heroes, and the sublimest place among the martyrs of mankind. The most brutal, persistent, and cowardly of his persecutors have never feared his vengeance, while the spiritual truths that have most ennobled human character, embodied by their sages in the Book of Books, have they shared with all mankind. Jehovah's arm is long, reaches every calamity in time to turn it into a remedial force
for

for human good. In the first quarter of the twentieth century before Christ, Abraham believing God's promises, which He counted to him for righteousness, departed from the plains of Mesopotamia for Canaan. And now in the first quarter of the twentieth century after Christ shall his seed again become a nation, restored to Jehovah's favor, in the land of their fathers; again He declares, "They shall not be ashamed that wait for Me; behold I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling, the dregs of the cup of my fury; thou shalt no more drink it again." Their land will He bless abundantly with rain, and, as He promised aforetime, instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle; His pillar of cloud by day, and His pillar of fire by night, as in the desert, shall again stand in the people's sight, a perpetual memorial to all peoples that Jehovah lives, and His promises are sure. Israel, its heart turned to Him, shall rank in wisdom, riches, honor and power, the foremost nation of the earth — thus will He rebuke the Gentile, between whom and complete agnosticism alone now stands the cross of Christ.

Ere we part, let us together look upon the little black and white marble temple, where rests all that is mortal of William the Silent, in the old church at Delft; nay, here and now, let us traverse the highways of our hearts — and there, amidst the incense of its rarest flowers of gratitude, on the rock of his character, of *heart throbs* let us build him a more lasting Temple, with himself its highpriest — to serve on, and on, through time.

There shall he minister, in whose torn bosom nestled Liberty of Conscience; who, without kingdom or army, faced the one master of Europe and held him at bay; William the Silent men call him — William the Thunderer should he be named for his lightest tone shook dread Inquisition on its throne of power; William the Divine should he be consecrated, for all lovers of Freedom kneel at the shrine of his memory to pray.

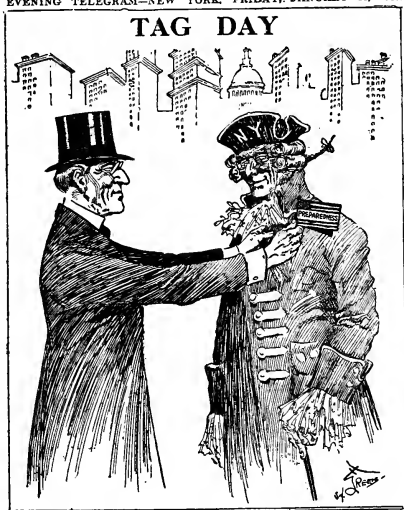
Still living, the mind and conscience, the hope and strength of his people's Faith — in the Temple we have builded shall he still serve on, the Father of his country,
master

master of Holland's heart, forever servant of The Only Conqueror, God.

EYNDE

The following cartoon taken from the *New York Evening Telegram* of January 28, 1916, is one of many which may be selected to illustrate the remarks of President Beekman at the Thirty-first Annual Dinner held January 20, 1916. This cartoon shows again how the cartoonist has become the friend of the Hollander by placing the President of the United States of America in the position of paying court to old Father Knickerbocker in the Public Press.

EVENING TELEGRAM—NEW YORK. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.





THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING



THE Thirty-first Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held in the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Thursday, April 6, 1916. The Annual Meetings are always held on this date in commemoration of the VERBOND DER EDELEN — Confederation of the Nobles—organized by Count Henry van Brederode in the House of Culemborg in the year 1566, A. D., when the Dutch combined against tyranny and adopted the badge which is now the badge of our society.'

President Gerard Beekman took the chair and called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting were, on motion, approved as printed in the Year Book for 1915, pages 230 to 253.

Treasurer ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT then submitted his annual report as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Holland Society: The entire membership has already received the report in print, as circulated with the notice of call of the Annual Meeting; I have
nothing

'See description pages 116 to 121.

nothing to add. I stand for it as printed, because it has been approved by the Finance Committee. The formal printed report follows:

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, *Treasurer,*

in account with

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

RECEIPTS

Dr.

Balance on hand March 1, 1915.....	\$676.38
Initiation Fees	145.00
Annual Dues	4,605.50
Certificates of Membership	46.00
Interest on Investments.....	793.75
Interest on Daily Balances.....	105.93
Life Memberships	290.00
Sales of Securities	3,100.92
Sales of Souvenirs and Collections.....	88.75
	<hr/>
	\$9,852.23

DISBURSEMENTS

Cr.

Rent of Society Rooms.....	\$ 800.00
Annual Meeting	275.31
Current Year Books.....	1,779.73
Belated Year Books.....	641.45
Library	509.56
Copying and Publishing Records.....	232.75
Smoker	752.42
Annual Dinner	227.70
Engrossing	54.50
Interest on Loan	200.00
Recording Secretary	878.56
Corresponding Secretary	57.76
Treasurer	248.57
Cash with Recording Secretary.....	250.00
Cash with Corresponding Secretary.....	57.75
Balance on Hand	2,886.17
	<hr/>
	\$9,852.23

INVESTMENTS

INVESTMENTS

	PAR VALUE.	COST.
4 West Shore R.R. 1st Mortgage 4% Bonds	\$4,000.00	\$3,915.00
1 St. Paul & No. Pacific Ry. 6% Bond..	1,000.00	1,230.00
1 No. Pacific Ry. Prior Lien Land Grant 4% Bond	1,000.00	1,037.50
1 New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. 1st Mortgage 6% Bond.....	1,000.00	1,345.00
2 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. General Mortgage 4% Bonds.....	2,000.00	2,080.00
1 United States Steel Sinking Fund 5% Bond	1,000.00	1,020.00
2 Providence Securities Co. 4% Bonds...	2,000.00	1,807.94
Participation Certificate in Bond & Mortgage, cor. Lewis & Stanton Sts., New York City	1,000.00	1,000.00
1 New York State 4% Canal Improvement Bond, Due 1961.....	1,000.00	1,019.00
1 New York City 4¼% Rapid Transit Bond, Due September, 1960.....	1,000.00	1,024.67
1 New York City 4¼% Rapid Transit Bond, Due 1962.....	1,000.00	1,016.69
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,000.00	\$16,495.80

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT,
Treasurer.

Dated March 1, 1916.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the report was accepted as printed.

The Recording Secretary Edward Van Winkle then presented his Annual Report as follows:

To the Members of The Holland Society of New York,

MIJNE HEEREN:—

The total number of members reported in the notice for the Annual Meeting was nine hundred and seventy two, with loss by death since then of six, making the present recorded membership nine hundred and sixty-six.

During

During the year we have lost by death the following members:

ELECTED	MEMBER	DIED
Dec. 22, '87	David H. Van Auken, Cohoes, N. Y.	Feb. 8, '15
Dec. 20, '10	Van Rensselaer Schuyler, New York, N. Y.	Feb. 17, '15
Dec. 28, '93	Frederick W. Van Loan, Flushing, N. Y.	Mar. 11, '15
Nov. 17, '85	Waldron B. Vanderpoel, New York, N. Y.	Mar. 9, '15
Mar. 28, '89	Joseph F. Bloodgood, Flushing, N. Y.	Mar. 12, '15
Oct. 24, '89	James R. Truax, Schenectady, N. Y.	Mar. 17, '15
June 14, '94	Clarence Storm, New York, N. Y.	Mar. 24, '15
Oct. 24, '89	Maurice A. Viele, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 10, '15
Mar. 26, '91	Warren A. Conover, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 20, '15
Mar. 31, '92	Cyrus M. Van Slyck, Providence, R. I.	Apr. 27, '15
June 25, '85	John D. Vermeule, New York, N. Y.	May 18, '15
Mar. 14, '12	Joseph B. Vandergrift, New York, N. Y.	May 23, '15
Apr. 30, '85	William E. Van Wyck, New York, N. Y.	June 2, '15
Dec. 7, '88	James Van Voast, Cincinnati, Ohio	July 17, '15
Dec. 7, '88	Herbert Van Dyke, New York, N. Y.	July 31, '15
Dec. 20, '10	Earle Van Benschoten, New Haven, Conn.	Sep. 4, '15
Oct. 9, '02	Abraham Van Winkle, Newark, N. J.	Sep. 30, '15
June 10, '15	Harry M. Conover, Upper Montclair, N. J.	Oct. 1, '15
Mar. 8, '06	Benjamin Myer Brink, Saugerties, N. Y.	Oct. 3, '15
Dec. 20, '86	Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo, N. Y.	Oct. 20, '15
June 13, '07	William Stark Elmendorf, Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 30, '15
Dec. 20, '86	John R. Van Wagenen, Oxford, N. Y.	Nov. 16, '15
Dec. 14, '99	Theodore Vosburgh, Buffalo, N. Y.	Dec. 20, '15
Nov. 17, '85	Lambert Suydam, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 18, '16
Dec. 7, '88	Eugene Van Schaick, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 27, '16
Mar. 11, '09	Abraham B. Du Bois, New Paltz, N. Y.	Jan. 30, '16

Members not recorded in the Annual Notice:

Mar. 9, '05	William M. Swartwout, Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 11, '16
Mar. 26, '91	David Brower, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 14, '16
Apr. 6, '86	Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 12, '16
June 11, '03	Walter Bogert, Tenaflly, N. J.	Mar. 16, '16
		<i>Trustees'</i>

Trustees' Meetings: The Trustees have met, upon the invitation of the President, as follows: June 10-1915; October 14-1915; December 9-1915; March 9-1916. All of these meetings were held in Delmonicos, Fifth Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Society's Meetings: On November 23-1915 the Annual Smoker was held in the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City.¹ On January 20-1916 the Thirty-first Annual Dinner² was held in the Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. The Commemorative Medallion that was distributed at the dinner received unqualified endorsement and praise. The sentiments expressed by Hon. W. G. Raines³ in his address were the inspiration which prompted the creation of the medallion. These medallions, with the approval of the Committee on History and Tradition, were formally presented to each of the Governors of the original thirteen States, the more important Libraries and Universities in the United States and the Netherlands, and to the Societies and Organizations appearing on the Exchange List; a list numbering 135 in all; with the view of reproducing in a permanent form the two historic seals, the first Seal of New Amsterdam and the first Seal of New York City accurately and correctly. The Banquet Committee, at a meeting on February 5-1916, unanimously adopted the following motion which received the consentient endorsement of the Trustees at their March meeting:

The Dinner Committee desires to place on record their deep appreciation of the exceeding liberality of President Beekman which enabled them to provide the beautiful commemorative medallions that were given at the Annual Dinner; and also of the dignity and charm with which he presided thereat, and his eloquent tribute to the spirit of the old Dutch type of our ancestors in New Amsterdam in his opening address. They wish him to know what a constant pleasure it has been to them to work with him in making the dinner so undoubted and brilliant a success.

Branch

¹Full account on page 202 of the Year Book for 1916.

²Full account on page 206 of the Year Book for 1916.

³See address of Hon. Wm. G. Raines on page 246 of the Year Book 1916.

Branch or County Meetings: The Poughkeepsie District members celebrated their 26th Annual Dinner in Commemoration of the Siege of Leiden, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on October 2-1915.¹ The Hudson County members celebrated their Fourth Annual Banquet in the Jersey City Club, Jersey, City, N. J., on December 17-1915.

Accessions: The list of accessions to the library and archives during the year will be found detailed in the 1916 Year Book, page 123. The most notable gifts are: The Michigan Historical Society Collections of thirty-four volumes and ten pamphlets; the Post Genealogy, First Settlers of Schenectady; Manuscript copy with illustrated maps of "Old Family and Neighborhood Burial Grounds" of Albany County.

Publications of the Society: On April 25-1915 the Year Book for 1915 was sent by express to each member of the Society in good standing and to the organizations appearing on the approved exchange list.

On May 14-1915 the Bergen Records in the form of The Holland Society's Collections, Volume IV, was completed and placed on sale at six dollars per volume. One of these books was presented to the Bergen Reformed Church in Jersey City, N. J., and the following reply was received:

THE BERGEN REFORMED CHURCH

Jersey City, N. J., June 18-15.

EDWARD VAN WINKLE, Esq.,
Sec'y Holland Society,
New York City.

My Dear Sir:—

At a regular meeting of the Consistory of the Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City held on the 16th inst. the following motion was unanimously adopted:

"That a sincere vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Van Winkle and through him to The Holland

¹See page 199 of 1916 Year Book. | ²See page 204 of 1916 Year Book.

land Society for the invaluable book of records recently presented to the church.

That the gift is much appreciated and will prove of inestimable value in preserving contents of church documents now almost undecipherable."

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CORNELIUS BRETT,
ABRAM DURYEE,
Pastors.

(Signed) JAMES W. GOPSILL,
Clerk.

A list of the Society's publications has been prepared giving the present sale price of all the Year Books, Collections and Souvenirs, copy of which was sent to each member accompanying the notice of the Annual Meeting.'

Copying Records: At the October Third meeting of the Poughkeepsie District Members a resolution was passed to the effect that the original records of the Dutch Churches of Fishkill and Poughkeepsie be obtained and sent to the Society for translation. In accordance therewith Hon. Frank Hasbrouck caused to be sent to the Secretary three Mss. Volumes of Fishkill Records and six Folio Books of the Poughkeepsie Records. These are now in the Library under process of translation. Some of these records had been partially copied before, in which case careful comparison will be made with the originals and the Society's copy amplified. It is desirable to not only amplify our old records, continuing them at least down to 1825 and possibly to 1850, but it is essential that further research be made to extend our collection of manuscript records, and the following is suggested as a promising field:

First: Old Smithfield Dutch Church at Shawnee, Pa. now a Presbyterian Church, have Consistorial Records to 1737; Baptisms, 1741; Marriages, 1742.
This

This is one of the four Minisink Churches founded 1737.

Second: Clove Church at Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., now First Presbyterian Church, originally a Reformed Dutch Church, became a Presbyterian in 1817. Have Baptisms, 1785-1818; Marriages 1798-1812. Have other papers to 1787. Records are said to be in possession of Wallace W. Titsworth, Sussex, N. J. (Sussex County) formerly Deckertown.

Third: Zions Lutheran Church at Athens, Greene Co., N. Y. The records were printed in Beers' History of Greene County 1884, but are very imperfect and incomplete. They run from 1703-1789 only—solely of baptisms, which omit the names of the witnesses, and maiden names of wives. The baptisms from 1703-1748 give all the entries, but from that date to 1789 only give the entries referring to the families living in Cossackie and Athens. All others are omitted.

Fourth: Saddle River Reformed Dutch Church at Upper Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J. Organized 1784 (Washington Township).

Fifth: The Ramapo Reformed Dutch Church at Mahwah, Bergen County. Organized 1785. An outgrowth of the Ramapo Lutheran Church.

Sixth: Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. This Church was organized in 1750 as a Presbyterian Congregation, but became Dutch Reformed in 1804.

Digest of Records: The Recording Secretary, in attending the branch or county meetings, has found out that there is a woeful lack of knowledge on the part of the membership of the contents of the Manuscript Division of the Society's Library. A complete digest of the records has been made and classified, under his direction, by a Committee consisting of John Neafie, Dr. William B. Van Alstyne and Royden W. Vosburgh, assisted by Messrs. Versteeg and de Boer of the Library. The work these gentlemen have done may be found in the Year Book for 1912, pages 1-52 inclusive; 206-209 inclusive, and covers hours and hours of research. The Society here records its indebtedness to them.

Library:

Library: The Library has been consulted as usual by students of genealogy, and we have been able to be of considerable assistance to many inquirers. We have, however, been handicapped because our Library Clerk, Mr. Dingman Versteeg, has been on sick leave, experiencing a recurrence of his eye trouble which has kept him away from the office for the most part. His time has not been wasted however for he has given his best thought and all his available energy to the writing of an historical manuscript on "The Founding of New Netherland" and has produced a comprehensive history of the beginning of outlying settlements, taking his facts from historical documents. Achter Col, Amersfoort, Arnhem, Archeppela, Breuckelen, Boswijck, Katskill, Coney Island, Fort Hope, Midwoud, Nieuw Dorp (Hurley), Nieuw Utrecht, and Schenectady have been treated by him, and this list will be extended to cover the whole of New Netherland. The manuscript has been submitted to the Committee on History and Tradition with the recommendation that it be printed in an early edition of the Year Book.

Historical Functions Participated in by the Society: The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York held a Commemorative Service of the Founding of the General Society of Colonial Wars, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, May second, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, four o'clock. The Society was invited to participate and the President appointed the following delegation: J. Maus Schermerhorn, F. I. Vander Beek, E. Covert Hulst, and the Recording Secretary. Vice-President Schermerhorn and Recording Secretary Van Winkle attended.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company decorated with flags and bunting the tablet, which the Society placed on Building 115 Broadway, for the week of October 25th in commemoration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the signing of the "Non-importation Agreement."

A portrait bust of Petrus Stuyvesant, by Toon Dupuis, gift of the Netherland Government to the People of the City of New York, was unveiled at St. Mark's Church on Sunday, December 5-1915. The Society was invited to participate and the President appointed the following Committee: Gerard Beekman, John Leonard Varick, Evert Jansen Wendell, John Neafie and the Recording Secretary. Ambassador van Rappard made the presentation, and it was accepted for the People of New York by General Leonard Wood.

The 22nd Annual Dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars in State of New York was held at Delmonicos, November 16-1915. The Society was represented by your Recording Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary officially represented the Society at the One Hundred and Eleventh Anniversary of the Historical Society on November 16-1915, on which occasion the Hon. Chauncey M. De Pew delivered an address entitled "1915."

The 26th Annual Dinner of the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, November 20-1915. The Society was represented by your Recording Secretary.

The Annual Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of New York City was held in Delmonicos on December 6-1915. The President represented the Society.

The 67th Annual Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island was held at the Brooklyn Club, December 6-1915. The Recording Secretary represented the Society.

The Daughters of Holland Dames gave a luncheon at Thursday, December 9-1915 at the Hotel Plaza. Your President represented the Society and was the guest of honor on that occasion.

The Empire State Sons of the American Revolution celebrated a special Church Service in the afternoon of Sunday, February 20-1916 in the Church of the Divine Paternity. The Society was represented by Tunis G. Bergen, John L. Varick, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Edward Van Winkle, Evert Jansen Wendell.

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The Banquet of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, commemorating the 184th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, was held in Delmonicos on February 22-1916. The Society was represented by your President.

The 132nd Annual Dinner of The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held at Hotel Astor, March 17-1916. The Recording Secretary represented the Society.

Consul-General's Departure: Consul-General of the Netherlands at New York has been transferred and prior to his departure he addressed the following letter to the Society:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty the Queen has appointed me Consul General of the Netherlands at Singapore, and I am leaving for my new post shortly.

Before going, however, I want to express to you my very deep appreciation for the great courtesy which you have shown me during the five years of my occupancy of the Consulate General in this city. It has been a source of great pride to me, to have been allowed to become acquainted with your Society and I carry the most pleasant recollections of my associations therewith.

I wish The Holland Society all prosperity and success and have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. VAN DE SANDE-BAKHUYZEN
Consul-General of the Netherlands.

Year Book 1916: This Year Book will be delivered to the members on or before May 1-1916. The entire book in page proof was submitted to the Trustees at their March meeting for approval, with the exception of Minutes of this meeting. It is to contain the complete Domine Selyns' Records, in both the original Dutch and English translation, with notes of Garret Abeel written a century later all profusely tabulated and indexed with introductory notes and criticism on previous reprintings in part of this work. This must not be confused, however, with the Domine Selyns' Record

Record which is to be separately published by the Society as Volume V and is now in the hands of a special committee.

All the routine matters of the office have had attention.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD VAN WINKLE,
Recording Secretary.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was accepted and approved.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then presented by its chairman, MR. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, who said: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Holland Society:—I will state that your Nominating Committee had a number of meetings for the purpose of selecting a candidate for President and candidates for vice-presidents, trustees, secretary and treasurer. The present President has so won the admiration of our Society that we tendered him, on the part of the committee, a renomination. He thought it best to decline and asked us to name another gentleman for that office. After considering the declination, and regretting it, we were unanimous in naming as his successor, Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy. (Applause). He then read the report which was sent to all members with the notice of call for the Annual Meeting which follows:

TO THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The Committee elected to make nominations for officers of the Society respectfully reports the following names as its recommendation for offices to be filled at the ensuing annual election, to be held April 6, 1916:

President:

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD

Vice-Presidents:

New York County.....	J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN
Kings County.....	ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES, JR.
Queens County.....	JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN
	Westchester County

Westchester County.....	WILLIAM M. VANDERHOOF
Dutchess County.....	I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE
Ulster County.....	FRANK J. LE FEVRE
Albany County.....	DR. JAMES N. VANDER VEER
Schenectady County.....	WM. G. SCHERMERHORN
Central New York.....	STEPHEN HOLT STARIN
Suffolk County.....	ROBERT LEFFERTS
Hudson County, N. J.....	JOHN WINNER
Bergen County, N. J.....	LEMUEL LOZIER
Passaic County, N. J.....	WILLIAM SICKLES ACKERMAN
Essex County, N. J.....	FREDERICK H. AMERMAN
Monmouth County, N. J.....	FREDERICK CHRISTIAAN VAN VLIET
Union County, N. J.....	FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON
Morris County, N. J.....	CHARLES GAGE VAN GILDER
New England.....	REV. DR. WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN
Pacific Coast.....	H. L. VAN WINKLE
United States Army.....	COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK
United States Navy.....	CHAPLAIN ROSWELL RANDALL HOES

Treasurer:
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.

Recording Secretary:
EDWARD VAN WINKLE.

Corresponding Secretary:
SEWARD G. SPOOR.

Trustees—Class of 1920:
TUNIS G. BERGEN. EDWARD DE WITT
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF. EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.

Dated, New York, February 9, 1916.
And Amended March 6, 1916.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER,
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN,
JOHN C. GULICK,
JOHN WARREN HARDENBERGH,
EDWARD VAN WINKLE, *Secretary*.

Chairman Van Wyck, continuing:

We have also added to the number of vice-presidents, one for Rockland County, and we nominate Augustus Marvin Voorhis. Rockland County is now entitled to a Vice-President, under our By-Laws, Article 10.

We submit our report with confidence that it will receive the unanimous approval of this body.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried the report was received and accepted, and, upon further motion, the Recording Secretary was instructed to

to cast a single ballot for the election of the candidates presented by the Nominating Committee.

The Recording Secretary having prepared and cast the ballot announced the unanimous election of the candidates presented by the Nominating Committee.

The President then appointed Tunis G. Bergen and Edward De Witt as a Committee to escort the newly elected President to the chair; which ceremony was performed amid great applause.

EX-PRESIDENT BEEKMAN said: I am very glad to have so worthy and distinguished a successor. I wish to invest him with all the dignity and honor of the office. *Turning to Mr. Van Santvoord and placing the President's badge around his neck*, he continued: Sir, you are so invested and I am sure that the honor and dignity of the office will be worthily upheld and carried on by you.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: I thank you.

(The new president then took the chair amid great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD continuing said: When the late Duke of Marlborough was traveling in this country, he was entertained by a Wine Growers' Association in the Southwest. "There, your Grace," said the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, "is a glass of honest wine." "Yes," solemnly replied the Duke, after tasting, "Poor, but honest." (Laughter.)

Your Nominating Committee doubtless has acted upon the same conclusion in recommending me for this most honorable position. Although, of course, flattered by the implied compliment, I must say that I think you were taking some chances on that score. Everybody knows—my old friend, Judge Van Wyck, as well as any one—that a poor lawyer is not necessarily an *honest* one—any more than is an honest lawyer necessarily and invariably poor. And, face to face with this representative body of Dutchmen, all so manifestly prosperous, all so plainly satisfied with themselves and with each other, with their ancestry and, of course, with their posterity, the conviction is revived in
my

my mind that it is better to be honest than to be poor. (Laughter and applause.) And it is largely, gentlemen, because of this conviction that I have become in the slightest degree reconciled to the idea of being decorated with this imposing badge of authority, with all that the investiture implies.

Really, it is with no little hesitation that I have ventured to accept this mark of your confidence. As a member of this Society, I have enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with all but one of those who have served in turn as your executive, during the past thirty years. And as I revert to those notable men—from our first distinguished and beloved President, Judge Van Vorst, down to the gracious gentleman whose inability to accept a re-election tonight we have all so genuinely deplored—the unbroken line of those who have at once upheld the dignity of this Society and been the commanding figures in its every fine accomplishment—I confess that I am unaffectedly diffident at undertaking the responsibility of this high trust. While I do not fail to appreciate the honor which has thus fallen to me, neither do I fail to recognize the truth of Emerson's fine observation, "that honors are unripe Wisdom's cheat." And I have always believed that the man who accepts high place merely to exploit an honor, rather than to fulfill a responsibility, has wronged his associates scarcely more than he has injured himself. Because in approaching his task under such a misconception of its true significance, he will not only fail to meet the expectation of his friends and sponsors, but he is bound to miss that finer sense of service, which is the highest joy of living.

Why is it that men cannot wait for the plaudits until the battle has been won? Why are they so prone to forget that election to the Academy does not necessarily enroll them among the immortals? What a measureless distance, to the eye of the spirit at least, between the superficial triumphs of the seeker for office for the sake of office and the proud elation of the man who is conscious that he has given the best that is in him to his fellows, in return for the confidence—which must have
been

been the feeling that moved the poet Heine to declare, "I know not whether I am entitled to a laurel wreath, but at least lay on my coffin a sword, because I have been a brave soldier in the war for the liberation of mankind."

And now, as the logical ending of this little flight in the higher ether of poetic fancy and sentiment, I suppose you are expecting a sudden descent to earth, with rather more than the customary promises for a faithful administration of my trust. The true way to measure up a man in an affair of this kind is to check up his performances after the act, rather than to count upon his threshold promises. Not what a man declares he is going to do or wants to do, but what sacrifices he is willing to undergo to carry out his declaration! "Not," as old Carlyle said, "what thou and I have promised to each other, but what the balance of our forces enable us to perform for each other."

And so, the only promise which I care to make, which I dare to make, tonight is in the simple assurance that as your president, I shall be the humble servant of our Society, in the common desire and purpose to uphold its lofty aims, to keep alive its highest aspirations, and to maintain its unswerving devotion to that for which our Dutch forefathers fought, and which is epitomized in the history of brave little Holland—the cause of civil and religious liberty—which I have always regarded as the foundation stone of this Association.

With this earnest purpose, I appeal for the support of the membership of the Society at large, as well as for that of its trustee. And, if thus upheld and encouraged, I may fairly cherish a hope that the expiration of my term of office will perhaps arouse a livelier emotion than that which was displayed by the disconsolate Frenchman, who, bending over the grave of his departed mother-in-law, sadly observed, "Tears will not restore her to us—therefore, let us weep!" (Laughter and Applause.)

The next order of business, gentlemen, are the reports of committees, the first being that of the Finance Committee.

MR.

MR. E. COVERT HULST, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Holland Society:—The duties of the Finance Committee are not very heavy. We have approved the report of the Treasurer, which has been submitted to us.

Upon further motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was accepted and approved.

The Committee on Year Books in arrears through its Chairman, MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN, then reported as follows:—Mr. President, your committee is glad to announce the end of their labors; that is to say, that the members of the Society have by this time received all of the late year books. A year ago, we had the pleasure of presenting the book for 1907; and now, we beg to announce that the belated books for 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 have been printed, published, issued and delivered.

I am not going to make a speech on the subject. We have anticipated many criticisms perhaps because of the size of the books. I trust that the members will bear with the committee because of our conviction that it was time, high time, to publish those belated books, no matter how small they might be. It was our duty to collect the materials, not to create the materials. I need not go over the work of collecting the materials for the year books of so many years ago. The work has not been altogether a pleasant one. It has required patience and industry, not only on the part of members of the committee and their clerks, but on the part of the gentlemen who had originally gathered the materials. Altogether, it was a difficult task. We have been able, at least, to present such materials as we thought were fundamentally part of the year books; and we are now glad to be able to say—and I can say it after the able assistance on the part of my colleagues, Judge Hasbrouck and Arthur Van Brunt,—that we have been enabled at last to fill the gap, and now the year books go on steadily in order; and the 1916 book will probably be out within a month.

Upon

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was received.

MR. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: Mr. Chairman, I arise to make a motion to extend a vote of thanks to the committee and Mr. Bogert for the flood of year books that has wiped out the arrearage. It is a great satisfaction for the Society to know that the year books have been brought up to date, and that arrearage in year books is a matter of the past; and I have no doubt that there will never be an arrearage hereafter. I therefore move that a vote of thanks be extended to this committee and Mr. Bogert for the completion of this arrearage contract.

The motion being duly seconded was carried.

The Committee on Statue to William the Silent through its Chairman, MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN, reported as follows: I don't care to repeat myself, but I think a year ago I reported that although the contract for the execution or casting of the civilian statue of William the Silent at The Hague had been written, signed and sealed by the Committee and officers of The Holland Society, on the next day and before the contract and the moneys for the first payment were forwarded, the war in Europe broke out. Since then we have remained in statu quo. The moneys that had been collected for the statue are still on deposit with the Equitable Trust Company, undisturbed by me. The last news I had from The Hague and from Brussels was to the effect that the cast of the statue, which was to serve as a model for the bronze casting, had been safely delivered at the National Foundry of Bronze, at Brussels and was still in the subterranean vaults of that foundry in Brussels, subject to the kind consideration of the German government. Since then, we have taken no further steps.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was received.

MR. FRANK HASBROUCK, thereupon took the floor and said: Mr. President, I have a resolution I would like to offer, if it is in order. As the term of office of your predecessor

predecessor has expired and you have succeeded him, I thought it appropriate and becoming to us that we should give some expression of our feeling for the gentleman who has just vacated the presidential chair.

As an exemplar of the old Dutch spirit, as the soul of our Society I might say, the expression which we exhibit or seek to, by our existence, of this love of liberty, and this desire to be allowed to think and to act as our conscience dictates, within the law, no man that I know of, who belongs to the Society or has ever presided over it, is a better example than he who has just left the presidential chair, a man whose name is recorded in the history of the city, a man whose name is recorded in the county from which I come, up the river. One of the patents of Dutchess County was issued to Beekman. One of our thriving towns in Dutchess County is now named Beekman.

I wish to offer a resolution to go upon the records of the Society, in recognition of what we all feel for our ex-President Gerard Beekman. Therefore, Mr. President, I offer the following:

WHEREAS, our honored President Gerard Beekman this 6th day of April 1916 retires from office at the expiration of his term;

RESOLVED: That we members of The Holland Society of New York, in annual meeting assembled, record this expression of our regret at his declination to serve longer in that office, and of our appreciation of his successful performance of all official duties during his administration.

His devotion to the interests of the Society has been rewarded by the Society's continued prosperity.

Its best traditions have been conserved and its highest ideals maintained.

His dignity and ability as our executive officer have won our admiration; his genial personality has gained our affection; and as he lays down the burdens, with the honors, of his high place, let him be assured that he has our best wishes that he may long continue with us, in health and prosperity, our well-beloved fellow member.

Upon

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the recording secretary was instructed to have them suitably engrossed and to forward them to the retiring President.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: We are so well acquainted with the modesty of our retiring president and his obstinate determination to efface himself on all such occasions, that I think we can offer to him no more welcome assurance of our regard, our esteem and our affection than to relieve him from the necessity of any personal response to this resolution. Accordingly the chair now recognizes Mr. Beekman, but only for the purpose of discussing a resolution which he is prepared to submit to the Society for its consideration.

(The ex-President was liberally applauded and escorted to the platform by President Van Santvoord.)

EX-PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: Gentlemen, In spite of what our kind president has said it is always a painful duty to say "Vale," but the word is covered with that kindly suggestion, which it will always be pleasant for me to recall, that my fellow members remember the President of 1915-16 with a certain amount of affection. That is the greatest thing that can possibly come to any man; and I thank you for the expression which has appeared in these resolutions. And now, gentlemen, I am asked by our President, to present these other resolutions. It has seemed to me at a time like this, when our country is called upon to distinguish between loyal and disloyal, to hold by the hand the loyal citizen and to bid the unloyal one, without in any way hurting the feelings of foreign nations, to beware; that a society like this should uphold our country's honor. Our nation has a most difficult task. But, with us, who carry on our government by the will and wishes of the people, nothing strengthens, or is better for, the government than an expression of confidence and support on the part of groups of the citizens in different sections of the land. We are here in the gateway of these great United States. Hendrick Hudson thought that broad river extending to the northwest; and now bearing his name would show him the way to India. We are placed

placed here for a greater enterprise than that of a new India. A great continent has been developed since those days of Henry Hudson; and we are at the gateway of that continent nearly a thousand strong; from Troy to New Jersey and Long Island, our numbers and our influence extend. What we live, more than what we say, has already had a great influence; and although in a gateway, we must expect to be trodden upon and pushed by the unthinking crowd, we are still there to give the leaven of thought. As such, I have felt it a last duty to you, gentlemen, in return for your confidence and kindness, to ask you to give that which our country so much demands, loyalty and support. Reading history, we find a golden thread running as far back as we can go,—a golden thread on which is strung the golden deeds of golden men; and they are the ones that give us hope and confidence. It is not all despair and blackness. On that thread, which extends all through the dark pattern of bloodshed, fraud and selfishness which is the web of history, we find such names as those of Arnold Winkelried, William Tell, Martin Luther, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and of our own founder, Count Henry Van Brederode. I have compiled here a few dates which I think will be interesting to you.

Count Henry of Brederode founded the *Les Gueux*—that is the French; I think it wise that we should not go outside of the French—in the House of Culemborg in Brussels on April 6th, 1566. On April 5th, he appeared before Margaret of Parma, who was then Regent of the Netherlands; and representing this same golden thread that I have spoken to you about, the rights and privileges and the honor which is in every man more or less hidden but still there, the right to worship God as conscience dictates, the right to be a man,—he represented that idea in his day; and with his little band, against the militarism of Europe, then represented by Philip II of Spain, he stood before Margaret of Parma and was ridiculed. “Bah,” insinuated one of her courtiers, “They’re only beggars.” Or as more accurately stated by the Historian Blok, “Berlaymont whispered to

to the Regent, Margaret of Parma: 'How, Madame, afraid of these beggars.'" That was the origin of the badge that we wear today. This is the 350th anniversary of that golden deed in the history of the world; for it is nothing less than that. Last year, or next year, would not accentuate that act as this one does. Therefore, I feel emboldened to call your attention, on this anniversary, to Brederode and his act and what it meant.

Nathaniel Hawthorne takes, in his "Twice Told Tales," an old New England legend and works it up into what he calls, "The Grey Champion." In 1689 in the reign of King James II., Sir Edmund Andros, was the Governor of the provinces at that time, one hundred and twenty-three years later than this epoch making act of Brederode.

There appeared on the streets of Boston, in the same month—April—Governor Andros, surrounded by his staff, preceded by a double line of soldiers and followed by another line of British soldiers, to the sound of the drum, in order to overawe the feelings which then existed, and still exist, in this country of independence of manhood. The Puritan feeling was still there and they did not wish to be dictated to as to every single item of their existence, from London. In his arrogance, Governor Andros rode down the street to show these people, these Puritans, that the great power of Europe still dominated them. And it was "grey evening," as Hawthorne describes it, and the roll of the drum went by, the people frowningly watching the approaching column of British soldiers, when suddenly there appeared at the end of State Street a solitary figure. He came out, no one knew from where, and walked down the middle of the street, watched by all of the Puritan people who stood there. "Who is this old man?" they said. "We have never seen him before." Gradually, he approached the line of soldiers, and as he caught the raptap of the drum, his step fell in, as a military man, and he straightened himself up, until he came close to the advancing line, when he raised his staff, and shouted, "Halt!" They stopped. There was something in his face

face, something in his mien, that commanded respect. He then approached Governor Andros and said, "You have brought tyranny upon us, but your days are numbered. Tomorrow, you will be no longer Governor. The King himself will be no longer King of England; and from my secret place, I have asked once more to appear in defence of my country and it has been allowed me. Beware!"

Sir Edmund Andros was overawed. The drums ceased. Soldiers turned back; and his mocking courtiers themselves retired with him. And the next day, he had ceased to be Governor; and long before the news could possibly have reached the colonies, James II was no longer King. The people watched for the old Grey Champion, but they never saw him again, and they never heard of his funeral. But they said that at the Battle of Bunker Hill, the old Grey Champion was seen again, walking up and down the lines; and that New England might expect, whenever trouble came, that the same old Grey Champion would appear to succor them. One hundred and twenty-three years before that, Brederode fought for precisely the same thing, against militarism, against despotism from abroad, against the crushing of the will of the people by the will of foreign countries. He stood with his little band; and then it was that the reformation drew a sword, and for 80 years that sword remained unsheathed and gave us our liberties.

Now, it has seemed to me that Henry of Brederode, in the dim distance of 350 years, was a Grey Champion of ours before this champion of New England ever appeared. The same things, the same thoughts, the same privileges, were fought for, and the same rights were emphasized by this same Count Brederode, whose motto we wear as the badge of this Society.

And, gentlemen, if that is so, what is our duty, when our country is attacked, when, as I heard lately at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce from one of our most distinguished citizens? We are defenceless along an extended coast, and we have been insulted for eighteen months. What is our duty, as this little
group

group of gatekeepers at the confluence of the ocean and the great Hudson, like our predecessors at the North Sea and the Rhine? What is our duty? To sit supine and say nothing, or to emulate the spirit of our Grey Champion Brederode and speak?

Brothers of *Les Gueux*, I ask you, I appeal to you as good sons of Brederode, to speak tonight in favor of the honor of our country, the principles that our ancestors have fought for, the principles that our people in America have stood for to this day, and which are not understood by many of our guests. I ask you to give a voice tonight in the spirit of our Grey Champion, Count Henry of Brederode. (Great Applause.)

Two hundred and ten (210) years before the Declaration of Independence of these United States, he spoke and he acted, and the society of *Les Gueux* was founded on this anniversary night three hundred and fifty years ago.

Gentlemen, the resolutions that I am about to read to you have been submitted to your trustees, by whom they have been unanimously approved. I made to the body of trustees very much the same remarks that I make to you tonight, perhaps briefer; and they now present the resolutions with the recommendation that they be adopted at this Annual Meeting of the Society. I will read them as unanimously recommended:

WHEREAS, The Holland Society of New York founded 1885, adopted in 1887 as a part of its badge, the medal "*Les Gueux*" introduced in 1566 by Count Brederode and his colleagues, as a badge of the patriotic and self-denying movement of the Netherlands for popular rights and freedom in religious belief, which John Lothrop Motley, the historian, has rendered immortal; and

WHEREAS, the model "*Les Gueux*" declares, in symbol and motto, loyalty to the Government, even to beggary; and

WHEREAS, in the crisis which now threatens our country through the introduction of ideas of intolerance and military domination in Europe, such as confronted the

the Netherlands in the time of William of Orange, it behooves the descendants of citizens of that little country who brought here principles fought for in the eighty years' war, to support their native land, America, in the maintenance of the same fundamental ideas which our Dutch ancestors stood for—principles which are universally recognized as foundation stones of the civil and religious liberty of this country.

RESOLVED, that with European militarism threatening individual rights, the sacredness of treaties, international law, humanitarian axioms, and even the national map of the world, The Holland Society of New York tenders in the spirit of its badge to the Federal Government at Washington, its earnest sympathy and support in the maintenance of the traditions, the dignity and the honor of our native land, The United States of America.

RESOLVED, that an engrossed copy of this minute, duly attested by the seal of the Society and certified by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States at Washington.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: In seconding that resolution, I desire to say that I am heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Beekman; and I think this Society would only be performing its duty, its patriotic duty, in adopting the resolutions which have now been presented.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: You have heard the resolutions, gentlemen. What is your pleasure?

COL. JOHN W. VROOMAN: Mr. President, may I be permitted to say a word? Today there is but one class of loyal people in this country, and that is a class of Americans. It matters little about the political faith of our President. It matters much that he is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy; and as such, we ought to uphold his hands, regardless of birth, fortune or estate. Politically, I do not agree with him; but I do agree with him when he is trying to uplift the stars and stripes and keep them from trailing in the dust. And so I say, "All hail and Godspeed to the President

President of the United States of America." (Great Applause.) And if any one does not desire to live under the stars and stripes, does not desire to pledge allegiance and swear loyalty to his government here, then in God's name, let him take the first ship sailing from this or any other American port and go back to his own home. That is my theory of being an American. (Applause.) Mr. President, in a small way, in other days, I fought for the stars and stripes. I suppose my age would prevent my enlistment; but I stand as ready today as I did during the Civil War to do it all over again. And yet, thank God, if I should do it; oh, thank God, I would find, standing by my side, shoulder to shoulder, fighting with the same degree of loyalty as I would fight, the sons of the Southland with those of the Northland. (Applause.) Mr. President, I heartily second the resolutions proposed.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: It occurred to me that while we are probably all in accord with Mr. Vrooman's sentiments, perhaps here and there we might find some gentlemen who would experience considerable difficulty sailing for home, because there are no ships going to their ports. Gentlemen, you have heard the resolutions. I think we ought to adopt them with especial pleasure, for the reason that the suggestion came from Mr. Beekman, and that the resolutions were drawn by Mr. Beekman and unanimously approved by his fellow trustees. Are you ready for the question? (Shouts of "Question.")

Gentlemen, I will ask for a rising vote. Those in favor will please signify by standing.

(All the members thereupon arose amid great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: The chair observes that every member is on his feet; therefore, the resolutions are unanimously carried.

It occurred to me, gentlemen, while listening to the suggestion which Mr. Beekman has so finely expressed that in time of stress men in authority are comforted and upheld by friendly expressions of sympathy and confidence, that one of the former presidents of the
Society

Society is filling a distinguished foreign post, quietly, unobtrusively, but as we are sure—those of us who know Dr. van Dyke intimately, of whom I fortunately am one—with the highest degree of conscience. And I wondered whether we might not properly and fittingly, on this anniversary meeting, the 350th anniversary of a most notable event in the development of human liberty, send to him, either by letter or by cable, a message assuring him of our confidence, and pride in his work and extending to him the friendliest salutations of his brethren in this Society. I venture to request your approval of such an act by your executive officers.

MR. JOHN W. VROOMAN: Mr. President, I move that the President and the Recording Secretary of the Society be authorized to send to our Minister and ex-President van Dyke a suitable cable message—Don't let us wait for a letter; let's expend a few dollars—expressing our support of him and our anxiety for his success and our heartfelt interest in our Motherland. Which motion being duly recorded was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Gentlemen, the Recording Secretary says its "all over," but I request your indulgence for a moment to call your attention to something which I believe deserves serious consideration by this society.

In looking over the early records a few weeks ago, I was shocked to notice that of the eighteen men who met on that memorable 21st of March in the library of Mr. Vanderpool in this city,—the meeting which really marked the beginning of this Society,—all have died except one,¹ Mr. Edgar Beach Van Winkle of New York. Mr. Vanderpool, whose bold signature is the first to appear on the request for incorporation, was among the first to pass away, and the others have since gone. Then I reverted to the list of the forty odd incorporators; and death has wrought sad havoc in their ranks. Then I looked over the general list of deceased members

¹Ed. Note: See Year Book of The Holland Society for 1887-8 p-85—John E. Van Nostrand, our Trustee,

was recorded as attending this meeting as John R. We never had a John R. as a member.

members and was astounded to see what a harvest had been made there. It then occurred to me that if this Society is to be perpetuated, we must go out among the younger men and enlist their interest and support. There are numbers of young men who are qualified for membership many of whom I am sure could be induced to join the Society, to its advantage no less than their own. Upon the shoulders of the next generation must eventually fall the burden; and therefore, I have felt it my duty to make the suggestion to you, because it is to your sons as well as my own, that I refer; and thus the labor is one in which every member of the Society must participate, if it is to be made effective.

Now, gentlemen, unless there is some other business, a motion to adjourn is in order.

Adjournment was had.

Respectfully submitted,

Edw. B. Baubinsky

Recording Secretary.
In

Ed. Note: In connection with the address of Ex-President Beekman and remarks by President Van Santvoord the following letter from John Lothrop Motley, read before the St. Nicholas Society of New York on St. Nicholas Day in 1868, is pertinent:—It is very pleasant to reflect that the New England Pilgrims, during their residence in the glorious country of your ancestry, found already established there a system of schools which John of Nassau, eldest brother of William the Silent, had recommended in these words: "You must urge upon the States-General that they should establish free schools, where children of quality, as well as of poor families, for a very small sum could be well and christianly educated and brought up.

This would be the greatest and most useful work you could ever accomplish for God and Christianity, and for the Netherlands themselves. Soldiers and patriots thus educated, with a true knowledge of God, and a Christian conscience, also churches and schools, books and printing presses, are better than all armies, armories, munitions, alliances and treaties that can be had or imagined in the world." This was the feeling about popular education in the Netherlands during the sixteenth century. Can we wonder that it gave the little republic strength to battle with despotism; and have not the great soldiers and patriots thus educated in our own republic proved the wisdom of John of Nassau's advice to the Hollanders?

In accordance with the instructions of the Annual Meeting the President and Recording Secretary sent to Ambassador van Dyke a cable and the following letter in confirmation thereof:—

April 7-1916.

Dear Dr. van Dyke:—

It gives me pleasure to hereby confirm the cablegram which, in accordance with a resolution adopted by acclamation at the Annual Meeting of The Holland Society held last evening, has been dispatched to you in the terms following:

“The Holland Society of New York this day in Annual Meeting assembled extends to you its friendliest salutations, and records its unreserved confidence in you and its pride in your high public service.”

(Signed) SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD
President.

Faithfully yours,
EDWARD VAN WINKLE,
Recording Secretary.

The Honorable Henry van Dyke,
Legation of the United States of America,
The Hague, Netherlands.

THE



THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

YEAR BOOK, COLLECTIONS AND SOUVENIRS

April 6-1916.

The first Year Book of The Holland Society was issued in 1886, and contains an account of the first annual dinner. Three copies are in the library of the Society but are not for sale. The last quoted price was \$50.

The second Year Book contains an account of the trip to Kingston, the exhibition of antique objects, etc., the banquet given by Mr. Coykendall to the Society, and the second annual dinner of the Society. It bears date 1886-87. Price \$20.

The third Year Book is for 1887-8, and contains accounts of adopting the Society Badge, the third annual dinner, etc. Price \$8.

The Year Book for 1888-9 describes The Holland Society's trip to the Netherlands in 1888, the fourth annual dinner, the President's Official Medal, the Albany dinner, etc. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1890-1 is a double number and, besides accounts of the fifth and sixth annual dinners, contains the report on Commemorative Tablets, the Bicentennial of Massacre at Schenectady, the dinners to H. J. De Marez Oyens and to General Joubert, the catalogue of the Grotius Library presented by Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, and the collection of Dutch Nursery Rhymes. Price \$8.

The Year Book of 1892-3, a double number, has a description of the Friesland Medals, the Report on Church Records, seventh and eighth annual dinners, etc. Price \$6.

The Year Book of 1894 describes the Van Speyk dinners at the Waldorf and at Albany, the return luncheon on the Van Speyk, the ninth annual dinner, the Poughkeepsie dinner, and the knighting of Pres. Beekman in the order of Orange-Nassau. Price \$6.

Th

The Year Book of 1895 contains accounts of the Poughkeepsie dinner and the annual dinner, now recognized as fixed events, also the presentation of the Society Banner, and articles upon "Where our Flag was first Saluted" and "Who Founded New York?" Price \$8.

The Year Book of 1896, the first gratuitously distributed among the members, contains Early Immigrants to New Netherland, Settlers in Rensselaerswyck, Passenger Lists 1657 to 1664, Roll of those Taking Oath of Allegiance in Kings Co. 1687, House owners in New Amsterdam 1674, Members of Dutch Church, N. Y., 1686, Dutch Aliases or Patronymics. Price \$10.

The Year Book of 1897, after routine matters, contains Dutch Settlers in Esopus, Records of Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn. Price \$6.

The Year Book of 1898 has several poems by Gen. de Peyster, the National Hymn of the Netherlands with music, Flatbush Church Records, "South Afrikaner and Englishman," List of Church Records owned by the Society and a portrait of the young Queen Wilhelmina. Price \$20.

The Year Book of 1899 has an account of the Inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina and poetic tributes to her, the General Dutch Alliance, the Seizure of New Netherland by the English, the Essex County dinner, Burials in the Dutch Church, N. Y., and the Dutch East Indies. Price \$20.

The Year Book of 1900 has an account of the meeting to express sympathy for the Boers of the Transvaal, "The Other Side," and "The Dutchman," poems by Rev. J. Howard Suydam and E. J. Wheeler, How the Dutch Preserved the Freedom of Europe in 1639, "The Carrier Pigeon of Ladysmith," by E. J. Wheeler, Dutch Records in the City Clerk's Office, N. Y., "England Recedes from the Recessional," by Rev. C. S. Vedder. Price \$6.

The year Book for 1901 contains the arrangement with Columbia University for the deposit of the
Grotius

Grotius Collection, etc., Illuminated Address to Queen Wilhelmina, Poems to the Queen, Holland Society Lectures, The Holland Society of Ceylon, Additional Dutch Records in City Clerk's Office, N. Y. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1902 contains corrected List of Passengers to New Netherland. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1903 has the Early Records of the Lutheran Church, N. Y., the City of New Amsterdam, by Versteeg, the Oldest Charter of New York, by R. B. Roosevelt. Price \$6.

The Year Book of 1904 contains the Albany Records to 1700 and contains an article entitled "An Unsatisfactory Historian" with a published letter written by Theodore M. Banta on articles appearing in the *New York Times*. Price \$6.

The Year Book of 1905 contains Albany Records to 1725 and has an account of the Bergen County Branch. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1906 is the third Albany book containing the Albany records to 1750. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1907 is the fourth Albany book containing the Albany records to 1765, with an article on The Friendly Relations of the Indians and Early Dutch Settlers of the Upper Hudson by Rev. Edward Payson Johnson, D. D., Domine of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Albany; also an article on the Zwaanendael Club of Lewes, Del. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1908 is the fifth Albany book containing the Albany records to 1771; account of the visit of the Gelderland. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1909 contains the Van Der Capellen tablet matter and pre-tercentenary celebration meetings and introductory addresses—all of historical value. Price \$5.

The Year Book for 1910 is the Hudson-Fulton book. Contains account of the part The Holland Society took in this great celebration. Price \$5.

The Year Book for 1911 contains the Tromper-Van Driel Family and the Coat-of-Arms. Price \$4.

The

The Year Book for 1912 contains an exhaustive digest of manuscript records belonging to the Society as well as a list of Church Records that have appeared in print. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1913 contains the Register of Baptisms of the Bergen Reformed Church at Bergen, now Jersey City, with an historical sketch by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., the present Domine of the Church. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1914 contains the Register of Marriages in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Bergen, now Jersey City, N. J., with an article on the Founding of Jersey City by Dingman Versteeg. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1915 contains the Register of Burials, Minutes of the Consistory, and List of Members of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Bergen, now Jersey City, N. J., with an article on the historic families by Nicholas Garretson Vreeland. Price \$6.

The Year Book for 1916 contains the Records of Domine Selyns, both in the original Dutch and translation, with comments upon previous reprints of this Record. Price \$6.

The Society issued, as the first and second volumes of its "Collections," the records of the Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, giving membership, marriages, baptisms, etc., to 1800. Price \$4 per vol. \$8. per set.

"The Records of the New Paltz Church," N. Y., was the second set of collections issued. Price \$4.

Collection, Volume IV is the Bergen book containing an account of the founding of the town, the early families, and the registers of Consistories, Members, Marriages, Baptisms and Burials. This is probably the most complete and exhaustive Church Record ever published and should be in every collection of New Netherland literature. \$6.

Collection, Volume V contains Domine Selyns' Records, which is practically the first directory of New York,

York, composed of much historical matter of interest to the old families of New Amsterdam. Price \$6.

The office has also on sale some souvenirs of each year; price subject to advance as stock is reduced.

1904—Friesland medal. Price \$1.25. }
1905—Friesland medal. Price \$1.25. } \$3.50 a set.
1906—Friesland medal. Price \$1.25. }

1907—Reproduction of the Geuzen Penning (Beggar's Penny) of 1574, with ring suitable for a fob pendant. Price \$1.00.

1908—Tiffany Bronze Ash Tray bearing the seal of the Society. Price \$1.25.

1909—Silver Miniature of the Half Moon hung by an orange ribbon from a silver crossbar. Price \$1.25.

1910—A Pewter Britannia Copy of a Spoon of Hudson's time, as used on the Half Moon. Price \$1.00.

1911—Paper Weight—Society Seal and Badge. Price \$1.25.

1912—Paper Weight—Peter Stuyvesant Seal and State House. Price \$1.25.

1913—Paper Weight—Seal of New Amsterdam and Water Gate, Wall Street. Price \$1.25.

1914—Paper Weight—Provincial Seal of New Netherland and fort on Manhattan. Price \$1.50.

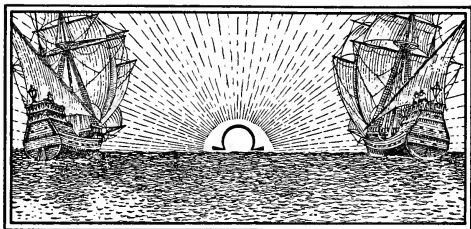
1915—Paper Weight or Card Tray—Seal of Old Amsterdam and Schryer's Toren in Holland. Price \$1.50.

1916—Medallion—Obverse—The first New York City Seal under the Dutch (1654).

Reverse—The first New York City Seal under the English (1669).
Price \$5.00 in case.

These may be obtained from the Recording Secretary on remitting the price and postage, or will be sent by express.

VAN



In Memoriam

VAN RENSSELAER SCHUYLER

Born—July 27, 1852.

Died—February 17, 1915.

VAN RENSSELAER SCHUYLER was the son of Robert Van Rensselaer Schuyler and of Kate Manchini. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died suddenly of pneumonia at his home, Gramercy Park, New York City. The interment took place on February 19, at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., where seven generations of ancestors were laid at rest before him. The Rector of the Church, the Rev. Charles W. Pophan, officiated. He had been educated at Charlier's Institute, New York, and after finishing his education began his business career by entering the office of J. & H. Van Nostrand, merchants at New York. He afterward engaged in the real estate business. On June 26, 1899, he married Ethel, daughter of Cornelius Danforth Paul, of Canada, who survives him. He is also survived by his only brother, Mr. Sidney Schieffelin Schuyler, who is also a member of this society.

Mr. Schuyler joined the Society in December, 1910, and though not an active member took a lively interest in the Society's welfare. Philip Pietersen Schuyler who arrived about 1650 at Rensselaerswyck from Amsterdam, in Holland, was his first American ancestor in the male line. Opening his American career as a merchant

¹Unless otherwise specifically noted, these memorial notices were prepared in accordance with Arti-

cle V, Section I of the Constitution; collected and edited by the Corresponding Secretary.

chant and agriculturist he ended it as one of New York's distinguished statesmen. Not merely the small trader, satisfied with and constantly striving for petty gains, but the broadminded educated merchant whose mental vision embraced a continent, visualized untrodden wilds, and who felt more elated by the success of his daring undertakings than by the profits derived from them. This was the cause of the positions of trust and honor heaped upon him not only by the Dutch, but also by the English authorities. It was this spirit of enterprise which prompted his even more famous son Captain Arent Schuyler, after a mission to the Minnissinck Indians in 1694, to settle in Northern New Jersey, and there to develop the mineral riches of that province; the copper mine at what is now Belleville and Arlington. Captain Schuyler, in 1697, first took up his residence at Pompton Plains, becoming the ancestor of the Jersey Branch of the family, to which branch belonged Mr. Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

In the female line Mr. Schuyler was a Van Rensselaer. If every pioneer is entitled to the respect of posterity, the Van Rensselaer family certainly was, not only by boldly investing their capital, and by sending here their best men, but also by their able administration and wise guidance of the perilously situated colony. Brigadier General Robert Van Rensselaer, of Revolutionary fame, was Mr. Schuyler's great-grandfather.

Though not what might be conventionally styled a scholar, Van Rensselaer Schuyler was keenly alive to the beauty of things, and his artistic sense was highly cultivated and developed. In all his dealings he was the soul of honor, which with a naturally penetrating and alert mind, accounted for his successful career in the world of affairs. His sense of proportion usually saved him from erring, his tact never left him in difficult situations. Generally he was master of himself.

FREDERICK

FREDERICK W. VAN LOAN

Born—About 1860.

Died—March 11, 1915.

MR. VAN LOAN joined the Holland Society of New York on December 28, 1893. Mr. Van Loan was a furniture buyer and salesman for one of New York City's largest department stores. He joined the Society through descent of Jan Van Loon, the founder of Loonenburgh, N. Y., who had arrived in this country prior to 1684 when he was a land owner at Cocksackei.

WALDRON BURRITT VANDERPOEL

Born—August 16, 1854.

Died—March 9, 1915.

WALDRON B. VANDERPOEL, was the son of the late Jacob Vanderpoel, a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families. On the maternal side Dr. Vanderpoel is descended from Caledonian ancestry, his mother's father having been a native of Scotland. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1876 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York University three years later. He took up the study of law later in life and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1901, and admitted to the New York Bar in the same year, but followed the practice of medicine as a profession. He was a member of many Medical Societies, and of The Holland Society of New York, which he joined on November 17, 1885, being one of the society's oldest members. He is survived by a widow and daughter.

JOSEPH FRANCIS BLOODGOOD

Born—August 4, 1859.

Died—March 12, 1915.

DR. JOSEPH FRANCIS BLOODGOOD, was born in Flushing, Long Island, the son of Isaac Bloodgood and Mary Cary. His first known American ancestor was Frans Jansen Bloetgoed of Gouda, an enterprising builder on
Long

Long Island who had arrived here prior to 1660 and in 1674 was appointed Schout (Chief Officer) of the Dutch residents of Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica and Newtown by Gov. Colve. Dr. Bloodgood received his medical and surgeon's degrees from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He has been a member of the Medical Board of the Flushing Hospital since its organization twenty-five years ago. Dr. Bloodgood never married, and is survived only by his sister, Miss Jennie Bloodgood, of Flushing. He joined The Holland Society of New York on March 28, 1889.

JAMES REAGLES TRUAX

Born—April 9, 1854.

Died—March 17, 1915.

JAMES REAGLES TRUAX, son of Jacob A. Truax and Sarah A. Reagles, was born in Schenectady, New York. He was graduated from Union College, and later from Drew Theological Seminary. He entered upon his career in the ministry with a charge at Fultonville, New York, from which he resigned after two years to become private secretary to a member of Congress. In 1881 he was offered the professorship in English at Union College, which position he held for twenty years. He wrote many books on the English language. He was one of the organizers of the Schenectady County Historical Society. Prof. Truax was a member of The Holland Society having joined on October 24, 1889. He leaves a widow and daughter. Professor Truax was entitled to membership in the Society through descent from Philip Du Truy, who arrived at New Amsterdam about 1623, and was the earliest recorded Court Messenger for the Council of New Netherland.

CLARENCE STORM

Born—February 2, 1872.

Died—March 24, 1915.

CLARENCE STORM was the son of the late Thomas Storm and Sarah Matilda Orvis. He was a descendant of

of Dirck Storm who came from Holland in the ship "Fox" in September, 1662. His ancestors rendered valuable services to the struggling American Colonies during Colonial and Revolutionary times. Columbia University was Mr. Storm's Alma Mater, from which he was graduated in 1895. He was admitted to the Bar in 1897, after which he began the practice of law. Mr. Storm was a member of and held offices in many patriotic organizations. He served his country as a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, and was a member of the veteran organization at the time of his death. Mr. Storm joined The Holland Society of New York on June 14, 1894. Besides his mother, Mrs. Orvis, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons.

MAURICE AUGUSTUS VIELE

Born—October 21, 1865.

Died—April 10, 1915.

MAURICE AUGUSTUS VIELE was the son of Augustus Hamilton Viele and Mary Stuart. He was born in West Troy, New York. His education was received at Hobart College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1898 he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, in which he attained the rank of Captain. Upon his return from the war he entered the employ of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, from which he later resigned to become a member of the engineering firm of Viele, Cooper & Blackwell. Mr. Viele was twice married, and had two children. Mr. Viele joined The Holland Society of New York on October 24, 1889. He traced his descent from Cornelius Viele, whose three sons Aernout, Pieter and Cornelis Viele, were prominent in early Colonial affairs, especially in connection with the Indians.

WARREN

WARREN ARCHER CONOVER

Born—April 3, 1848.

Died—April 20, 1915.

WARREN ARCHER CONOVER was born on King Street, Greenwich Village, New York City, the son of John T. Conover and Mary DeWitt Archer. He was educated at Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and later founded the firm of W. A. & F. E. Conover, which was the first to use caisson work in the construction of large buildings. He erected the Commercial Cable Building at 20 Broad Street, Manhattan, on which caissons were first used. Mr. Conover retired from business about twelve years ago. He died at his residence in Brooklyn, and is survived by his widow and one son, also by a brother and sister. Mr. Conover joined The Holland Society of New York on March 26, 1891, through descent from Wolfert Gerritszen Van Couwenhoven, who arrived in New Netherland about 1630, and in company with Andries Hudde, in 1637, founded Amersfoort (Flatlands) on Long Island.

JOHN DAVIS VERMEULE

Born—September 21, 1822.

Died—May 18, 1915.

JOHN DAVIS VERMEULE was born in Plainfield, New Jersey. Early in life he went to New Brunswick where he engaged in the crockery business, and later went to New Brighton, Staten Island, to join a shoe concern. There he continued his residence until the time of his death. In 1870 he accepted the office of vice-president of the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he continued for many years, and became president of that concern. He was also a director of the United States Rubber Company and the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company. He was a member of The Holland Society of New York, having joined on June 25, 1885, during the formative period of the Society, and was an active member. In 1846 he married Mary C. Kelly of Philadelphia, who

who predeceased him by ten years. He joined the Society by virtue of his descent from Adriaen Vermeule of Vlissingen, in Zeeland, who served as town clerk of New Haerlem from 1699 to 1708, and as schoolmaster and voorlezer (precentor) of Bergen in New Jersey, from February 8, 1708, till his demise in 1736.

HERBERT VANDYKE

Born—

Died—July 31, 1915.

MR. VANDYKE joined The Holland Society of New York on December 7, 1888. He was in the investment business, and joined the Society by virtue of descent from Jan Thomaszen VanDyck, who emigrated to New Netherland in 1652, and who was prominently connected with the settlement of New Utrecht, L. I., in 1657, serving several times in the capacity of Schepen, which office he occupied at the time of his death in the fall of 1673.

EARLE VANBENSCHOTEN

Born—July 2, 1870.

Died—August 21, 1915.

EARLE VANBENSCHOTEN was born at Spafford, Onondaga County, New York. His parents were Richard Palmer vanBenschoten and Mercy Fisher vanBenschoten, with whom he located in Seneca Falls in 1872. He received his education there, having been graduated from Mynderse Academy with honors. Soon after he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where for many years he was connected with the New York, New Haven and Hudson Railroad Company. He became a member of The Holland Society on December 10, 1910. He leaves as his only descendant, one daughter, Catrina vanBenschoten, of New Haven. Mr. van Benschoten traced his line from Theunis Eliassen van Bunschoten, who had settled at Kingston, N. Y., prior
to

to April 3, 1671, at which time he was a witness to a legal transaction.

WILLIAM E. VAN WYCK

Born—

Died—June 2, 1915.

COLONEL WILLIAM E. VANWYCK, a noted veteran of the Civil War, was the son of John Thurman Van Wyck. He was connected with the National Guard, and in 1871, as Captain of Company F of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., took an active part in quelling the Orange riots. Colonel VanWyck was formerly active in athletics, and was one of the founders of the New York Athletic Club, and its first President. His widow, Jennie L. VanWyck, survives him. Mr. Van Wyck joined the society at the very beginning, on April 30, 1885. He always was an active and enthusiastic member, devoting his best efforts for the society's welfare. Colonel VanWyck joined the society by virtue of descent from Cornelis Barendsen VanWyck who, in 1660, had settled at Flatbush, L. I., where he became an extensive land-holder, and where a few years later he married Anna, daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first minister of the Reformed Church on Long Island, who settled at Flatbush in 1654.

JAMES VAN VOAST

Born—September 19, 1827.

Died—July 17, 1915.

JAMES VANVOAST was born in Schenectady, New York. He was the son of John G. and Maria Remsen Teller, and was of old Hudson and Mohawk Valley Colonial stock. He acquired his earlier education in the Lyceum at Schenectady, after which he entered Union College, but left there before finishing his course to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was commissioned an officer of the United States Army, and throughout the Civil War was stationed

tioned with his regiment in California. He retired more than thirty years ago, holding the rank of Brigadier General, and since that time has lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. VanVoast was twice married and had three children. General VanVoast joined the Society on December 7, 1888, through descent from Gerrit Janszen VanVorst, an early settler at Hackensack, N. J., and who was murdered by Indians in 1642.

ABRAHAM VAN WINKLE

Born—October 7, 1838.

Died—September 30, 1915.

ABRAHAM VANWINKLE, the son of Abraham Van Winkle and Anna Maria McGaughey, is descended from the VanWinkles who came from Winkle in Northern Holland prior to 1624 and settled on Manhattan and later in Jersey. Mr. Van Winkle spent the major part of his life in Newark, where he was interested in the drug business. He was president of the Hanson & VanWinkle Company of Newark, Chicago and Toronto, for over twenty-four years. He was a great traveler and bought an island in the Bahamas where he spent his winters. He was an associate of Edward Weston, the inventor, in the early days of electrical science. Mr. VanWinkle leaves him surviving his widow, who was Wilhelmina C. Ginger, and one daughter. He became a member of The Holland Society of New York on October 9, 1902.

HARRY MARTIN CONOVER

Born—March 18, 1867.

Died—October 1, 1915.

HARRY MARTIN CONOVER, son of William Stephen Conover and Nancy P. Martin, was born and spent his boyhood days on a farm in Monmouth County, New Jersey. At the age of sixteen he took a position with the New York Life Insurance Company. He continued in the employ of this company until the time of his death, a period of time covering thirty-two years.

His

His death occurred suddenly while in Burlington, Vermont, on a business trip. His home was in Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Conover is survived by his widow and two sons. He became a member of The Holland Society on June 10, 1915, through descent from Wolfert Gerritszen VanCouwenhoven, an early settler at Rensselaerswyck and one of the founders of Flatlands, L. I.

BENJAMIN MYER BRINK

Born—

Died—October 3, 1915.

BENJAMIN MYER BRINK was born in the Town of Saugerties. After many years he removed to Kingston in 1896, where he became editor of the Kingston Daily Leader and later editor in chief of the Kingston Argus. In 1905 he began the publication of an historical and biographical magazine which he entitled "Olde Ulster," but his principal historic work was his history of Saugerties. Mr. Brink was a lineal descendant of Huybert Lambertsen, who came to America from Holland in 1658, and whose son Cornelius adopted the name of Brink and became the progenitor of the Brink family in America. Mr. Brink was twice married, and is survived by his wife and four children. He became a member of The Holland Society of New York on March 8, 1906.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON FRYER

Born—

Died—October 20, 1915.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON FRYER was born in Albany of a Revolutionary War family more than sixty years ago. He began his business career there as a member of a lumber firm. Later he went to Buffalo, where for years he has been prominently identified with the business, banking and social interests of that city. He was an active worker in the American Scenic and Preservation Society of New York. For twenty years he served as a member of the Local Board of Managers of the
Buffalo

Buffalo State Normal School. He was president of the H-O Company which was organized in Buffalo. Mr. Fryer leaves a widow and three children. He became a member of The Holland Society on December 20, 1886, through descent from Hugo Freer, one of the founders of New Paltz, N. Y., in 1676.

WILLIAM STARK ELMENDORF

Born—April 24, 1854.

Died—October 30, 1915.

WILLIAM STARK ELMENDORF was born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of William F. Elmendorf and Sarah M. Fickett. His maternal great grandfather, Francis Fickett, built the "Savannah," the first steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Elmendorf studied law and was admitted to the Bar in New York City in 1875. The next year he went to Albany and began the practice of his profession, in which he continued steadfastly until the time of his death. He was a member of The Holland Society of New York, joining on June 13, 1907. Mr. Elmendorf is survived by his widow, who was Alice A. Groesbeck, of Delmar, New York. Mr. Elmendorf traced his descent from Jacobus Elmendorp, who had arrived at Kingston, N. Y., from Rynsburgh, near Leyden, Holland, prior to 1667, when he married Grietie Aertsen, of Utrecht.

JOHN RICHARD VAN WAGENEN

Born—November 9, 1841.

Died—November 16, 1915.

JOHN RICHARD VANWAGENEN's parents were William and Ursula Glover VanWagenen. His grandfather, Gerrit H. VanWagenen, brought his household goods on sloops up the North River, carted them across the Catskills and settled in Oxford. There Mr. John Richard VanWagenen was born, received his education and made his home. He took an active interest in all civic and religious movements of the village, and held many

many public offices. He early became identified with Oxford's First National Bank, and in 1879 he was made its president, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. VanWagenen is survived by his wife and six children. He joined The Holland Society of New York on December 20, 1886, through descent from Aert Jacobsen VanWageningen, who was at Rensselaerswyck in May, 1653, afterward becoming a prominent settler of Wildwyck (Kingston, N. Y.), where he bought land on September 17, 1660, and where he died in 1666, after having held several minor offices.

THEODORE VOSBURGH

Born—September 19, 1836.

Died—December 20, 1915.

THEODORE VOSBURGH was born at Black Rock, now a portion of Buffalo, New York, and during the whole of his life was a resident of Buffalo. For about forty years he was connected with the Western Transit Company in the lake transportation business. He retired from active business about the year 1900, and since that time until his death was engaged in real estate interests in Buffalo. He married Maria Smith Pooley, also of Buffalo, who survives him, with two children. He became a member of The Holland Society on December 14, 1899, by virtue of descent from Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, who was settled at Rensselaerswyck in 1649, an extensive builder and contractor; and in 1659 was murdered by the Indians at Wildwyck while temporarily residing there, engaged in building the guardhouse.

LAMBERT SUYDAM

Born—

Died—January 18, 1916.

LAMBERT SUYDAM was the son of Lambert and Eliza Lawrence Suydam. He was a descendant of the oldest
Knickerbocker

Knickerbocker families, and was born in the family homestead on Broome Street, then part of the fashionable residence section of old New York. Mr. Suydam joined the gold rush to California in 1849, and was in business for three years in Sacramento. On his return to New York City, he engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Suydam never married. He became a member of The Holland Society of New York on November 17, 1885, by virtue of descent from Hendrick Rycken, the ancestor of the Suydam and Riker families, who had settled in New Netherland before 1663.

EUGENE VAN SCHAICK

Born—1865.

Died—January 27, 1916.

EUGENE VAN SCHAICK was a direct descendant of a distinguished old family, members of which played a prominent part in the early Colonial history of the country. He was educated at Columbia, Heidelberg and Oxford Universities. He later became a prominent insurance lawyer, and officer in several large corporations. He became depressed, experienced a nervous breakdown and when his physician ordered him to stop work immediately because of ill health and failing eyesight he went to his office and ended his life by shooting. His widow survives him. He became a member of The Holland Society of New York on December 7, 1888. He came from the Albany branch of the Van Schaick family, whose first American ancestor Captain Goosen Gerritsen Van Schaick resided at Beverwyck in 1649, and was one of New Netherland's most enterprising business men and agriculturists, being prominently connected with the founding of Nieuw Dorp. (Hurley, N. Y.) and Halve Maan, in the present Saratoga Co.

ABRAHAM

ABRAHAM BEVIER DU BOIS

Born—October 3, 1854.

Died—January 29, 1916.

ABRAHAM BEVIER DU BOIS died at his home in New Paltz, New York, on January 29, 1916. He was a descendant of Louis Du Bois, a settler at Wildwyck, in 1661 and the leader of the Huguenot band which founded New Paltz in 1676. After being graduated from the New Paltz Academy he entered Union College in 1873. Mr. Du Bois conducted a mercantile business at Rosendale, New York, until 1905. He then became connected with the New Paltz Savings Bank of which institution he was secretary and treasurer at his death. Mr. Du Bois joined The Holland Society on March 11, 1909. He is survived by a wife and two daughters.

EYNDE.



